



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 December 1991

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OAU Secretary General Issues New Year Message

*EA2012112191 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1622 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Dec (ENA)—Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU [Organization of African Unity] secretary-general, today stated that he is very concerned about the situation in Somalia and the senseless blood-letting in Mogadishu. In a new year statement he gave to Ethiopian and foreign journalists in his office, the OAU secretary-general reported that he has appealed to the parties in conflict [on] more than one occasion to exercise restraint and a sense of leadership and embark on dialogue. Mr Salim again took the opportunity to make a solemn request for an immediate cease-fire and an end to the carnage in Mogadishu. He also called on all African countries and the international community as a whole to make a coordinated effort for the end of the bloodshed in Somalia.

The secretary-general stated that the continent witnessed a lot of major events in the course of the year now ending. The economic situation unfortunately has continued to be a source of concern despite the genuine and considerable efforts made by African countries to reverse the trend and commit themselves on the path to recovery and development, he stated.

The terms of trade continue to operate to the detriment of Africa, whose debt burden has attained an unbearable level, the OAU official noted, adding that ironically the net resource flows continue to work to the advantage of the rich developed countries.

He pointed out that some regions of the continent have fallen prey to the endemic plague of drought and famine. The continent has also not been spared the horrors of natural disasters with the destruction and loss of life and property that occur in its wake, he stated.

Regarding South Africa, the OAU head said that tomorrow the congress for a democratic South Africa will convene to chart the initial steps towards a new, democratic, nonracial and united South Africa. "While much remains to be done to wrest South Africa from the grip of apartheid, I am encouraged by what has been achieved so far," Mr Salim noted.

The priority task ahead, Mr Salim said, is for the international community to continue exerting pressure so as to ensure that the process of change is kept on course and that the dialogue on transitional arrangements and ultimately a permanent settlement is sustained.

Although the continent continues to face serious economic and political problems, Mr Salim said that there is still some cause for hope and optimism.

He concluded by observing that the increasing desire among the countries and people to pool their efforts and work together was demonstrated by the desire in the formation of the African economic community, while yet another area of hope lies in the increasing involvement of the people in the process of economic development and political decision-making.

OAU Expresses Concern Over Somalian Fighting

*EA1812144091 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1648 GMT 17 Dec 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Dec (ENA)—Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), stated here today that he is gravely concerned at the continuing fratricidal fighting in Somalia which, he said, serves no purpose beyond the perpetration of more human suffering and deaths.

In a press release issued by the OAU, Dr. Salim noted that every additional day of fighting only leads to more indiscriminate killing of innocent men, women and children and said that no differences whatsoever, much less political differences, can justify the random and wanton killings we are now witnessing in Mogadishu.

Stating that the most urgent task at hand is to bring to a speedy end the mayhem and carnage now raging in Mogadishu, the OAU secretary-general said that both parties involved in the fighting have particular responsibility to ensure that there is an immediate cease-fire and normalcy is restored to the city, and thus paving the way to dialogue and a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

In this regard, Mr Salim said that he would like to make "a solemn appeal to President Mahdi of the interim government and General Aidid to exercise leadership and put an end to violence and self-destruction which is being visited on the Somali people".

He also appealed to the international community, the African governments and especially the leaders of the countries of the region to use their influence and leverage to encourage the parties to seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Mr Salim called on the international community to respond to the very urgent humanitarian needs of the victims of the conflict in all parts of Somalia by providing assistance, especially of food and medicine.

The OAU secretary-general stated that he remains ready to facilitate a meeting between all the parties involved and with whom he had been in contact with a view to elaborating [a] framework for a constructive dialogue.

Chad**President Discusses Powers of National Commission***LD2512195291 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 25 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] In Chad, President Idriss Deby has created a national commission of 79 members entrusted with determining the composition and program of the national conference scheduled for next spring. The commission has very important powers, Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Boisbouvier] It is in fact this commission that will determine the number of delegates to the future conference, their division by region and by political movement, and above all their margin of maneuver. The commission will decide, for example, if this conference will be sovereign in the area of constitutional questions and if it will have the power to appoint a provisional government to hold power until elections are held. We understand why the political balance in this commission of some 79 members is being examined under a magnifying glass in Ndjamena this evening.

On the government side we note the presence of leaders of the MPS [Patriotic Salvation Movement] Party, such as Valerie Potenga and Moukhtar Bachar. On the other hand there are no members of the government. On the opposition side, we note the presence of Abderahmane Koulamallah, Noureddine Kafire, and Salomon Tombalbaye, the son of the former Chadian president, but it is not certain that they will agree to participate in this commission due to the small proportion of their numbers in the assembly. Perhaps there will be a collective response in the coming hours or days. [passage omitted]

Congo**New Constitution, Electoral Law Adopted***AB2412154091 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT
23 Dec 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 23 (AFP) - Congo's acting parliament has adopted a new constitution to be put to a referendum in January, which would institute a strong presidency in a parliamentary system, officials said here late Sunday [22 December].

A law governing the conduct of the first multiparty elections, to be held in phases next year after more than two decades of military rule, was also passed by the Superior Council of the Republic (CSR).

The electoral law stipulates that all candidates in presidential elections must "have proved their moral probity" and put down a non-repayable deposit of one million CFA francs (3,700 dollars)—almost four times the per capita gross national product.

Congo's sovereign national conference, set up to organize the transition to democracy, has already ordered President Denis Sassou Nguesso to pay a fine of one

billion CFA francs (3.7 million dollars), for having maintained "relations with shady businessmen".

The new constitution adopted by the Superior Council of the Republic (acting parliament) provides for an elected head of state who will appoint the prime minister from the winning majority in elections to a two-house parliament, the National Assembly and the Senate.

The president, who must have 15 years' professional political experience, will chair cabinet meetings and be commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and the prime minister will direct the work of the government.

The head of state will have a once-renewable mandate of five years, as will National Assembly members. Candidates for the Senate may not be aged under 50 and will have a six-year mandate.

The referendum on the constitution was due to have been held in November, but was canceled for lack of funds. Last week, however, the United States gave the Congolese Government the first part of an aid package worth almost 58,000 dollars.

Government Spokesman Guy Menga said on Friday that a delegation of American senators was due soon to visit the country, adding that Washington "is very interested in the democratic process under way in the Congo". Prime Minister Andre Milongo recently asked the U.S. Government to provide vehicles, boats and ballot boxes, in addition to the office and communications equipment furnished last week. The referendum is to be followed by local elections in January, parliamentary elections in March and a presidential poll next May or June, a parliamentary source said.

Rwanda**Radio Reports Continued Rebel Attacks***EA2512120591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
24 Dec 91*

[Text] The rebel cockroaches [inyenzi-inkotanyi] are still not ready to surrender to the true reality. The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] still refuses to lay down its arms despite peaceful calls from the country's authorities. Today, the RPF fighters, who continue to avoid confronting the Rwandan Armed Forces directly, attacked civilians and massacred them by committing the most frightful atrocities. Having failed on all fronts by using every means, the rebel cockroaches have adopted a new trick. They are now using the mottoes of our country's political parties to sow division among the Rwandan people. For the past four days, the gallant Rwandan Armed Forces have been fighting RPF assailants who

wanted to infiltrate sectors of the Butaro commune in the Ruhengeri, from where we have a report from Jean-Baptiste Hakizimana:

[Begin recording] After five days of fighting between the rebels and the Rwandan Armed Forces in a section of the Butaro commune, the rebel cockroaches have just been chased out of Rwandan territory. Clashes occurred the morning of 24 December in the small administrative units of (Nyabizi) and (Kavumu) in the (Rutovu) sector. The rebels retreated without any hope of being able to remain on Rwandan soil. Peasants who were going to procure food were dispersed by shells launched from Uganda. The rebels who managed to escape returned to the big (Ichuya) forest in Uganda.

As for now, people have started going home, but they still have a serious problem. When the rebels attacked on 23 December, they were chanting slogans like Long Live the Liberal Party, and Long Live the Democratic Republican Movement. That is what was said by one of the peasants they took with them, but who then managed to escape. Those connected with the National Revolutionary Movement for Development were treacherously massacred, like one called Bitihuse, whose body was found with his card laid on his forehead. This situation sows panic within the civilian population and leaves many questions open. Under such conditions, the parties in question must carefully address this problem to find an appropriate solution. In any case, such acts are abnormal and of a nature likely to sow division among Rwandans. But does this confirm the theory that some political parties support the rebels? If so, war will be with us for a long time to come. [end recording]

Habyarimana Receives French Military Commander

EA2512122091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
24 Dec 91

[Text] His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Rwandan Republic, has received at his office Admiral Lanxade, the head of the French Armed Forces. They talked about military cooperation between our countries. Admiral Lanxade

declared that he is happy to be celebrating Christmas with the French Armed Forces in our country. Listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Lanxade] [Word indistinct] Rwanda, first to discover this country, which I did not know, and then to meet the French forces which have now been living here for more than a year. Therefore, I will celebrate Christmas with the largely airborne company of the Foreign Legion, which is here. Naturally, as there is significant cooperation between France and Rwanda, I have met various officials of this country. In particular, I paid a courtesy visit on President Habyarimana this morning.

[Reporter] Did you discuss an increase in military cooperation between Rwanda and France?

[Lanxade] Military cooperation between Rwanda and France is already developed to a high degree. It takes place in excellent conditions. France helps train the Rwandan Army and maintain its equipment. We have also tackled a few technical problems here and there. But, generally speaking, things are going well between the two armies. [end recording]

Zaire

Prime Minister Returns With Pledges of Aid

AB2412201591 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT
24 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Dec 24 (AFP) - Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond has received pledges of food and medical aid for Zaire from the United States and several European countries, the official AZAP news agency said Tuesday [24 December].

Nguz told AZAP of the commitments after his return to Kinshasa on Monday [23 December] at the end of a two-week tour that took him to the United States, France, Italy, Germany, and Belgium, with a stopover in Senegal.

He did not say how much aid had been promised, but declared that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had decided to resume talks with Zairean authorities and would in January send "evaluation teams." [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

President Comments on Bank Strike, Other Issues

EA2612110091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has stated that the new administrative demarcations strengthen the people's rights and sense of identity as opposed to generating differences and divisions. During a comprehensive and lengthy news conference this afternoon, President Meles Zenawi further stated that the new administrative demarcations were intended to serve the transition period, but a future government could improve, continue to apply, or alter the demarcations.

He went on to say that although the recent strike staged by the workers of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia had arisen out of economic demands by the workers, its main objective had been to halt the country's financial institution activities and was accompanied by an intention to provoke political conflict. Our reporter, Daniel Wolde Mikael, who covered the press conference, is on the line:

[Begin recording] President Meles Zenawi indicated that although the current political system in Ethiopia was not yet complete, it is based on federalism. Political power, which had oppressed the people for the past century, had adopted the trend of ceding power to the oppressed. Accordingly, the right to self-administration was bringing people together as opposed to dividing them. The basic tool in regional administration being language, the right of people to develop their own languages and decide on their own administrative matters did not infringe on the rights of other peoples, President Meles stated. He went on to say that, as the supreme political authority, the Transitional Government would implement the decree on the new regional administration, but this did not necessarily mean that successive governments would oppose the decision.

The president admitted that there were security lapses in some parts of the country, saying that the situation had been brought about by some people who had worked for the past regime and whose interests had been affected, and by the confusion created by former government soldiers. These people, he said, were trying to use political organizations to serve their own selfish ends.

Touching on the recent strike staged by the workers of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, he said the issue had a political objective. Although the workers should have followed the right procedures to safeguard their economic rights, it looked as though the workers' union had been serving the interests of anti-peace forces and by halting the activities of financial institutions intended to bring about renewed conflict in the country. The government accordingly felt it had to act before matters got out of control. Thus, as would have been done by any democratic country, it had fired the workers. That was correct, the president said. He cited, as an example,

President Reagan firing air traffic controllers in realization of the ill effects the strike had on the country's welfare. The president went on to state that the ruling by the Labor Court of the High Court in reversing the government's decision to fire the workers showed it was working independently. However, he said, in the proper administration of justice, it should have sustained the government's decision on the workers.

On national development, the president said that although it looked as if the government had taken no action in this direction because of the intensity and widespread nature of the problem, efforts were being made in collaboration with international agencies and augmented by foreign aid to alleviate the situation. In this connection, he said that the recent discussions with World Bank officials had brought positive results and that similar contacts were being made with other donor organizations. [end recording]

Layne Comments on Benefits of Trip to Sudan

EA2512204591 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT
25 Dec 91

[Text] Mr. Tamirat Layne, the prime minister of the Ethiopian Transitional Government said, on arrival at the Addis Ababa airport, that the Khartoum meeting between Ethiopia and Sudan had produced important results which would enhance bilateral relations. Mr. Tamirat Layne, who was leading a joint meeting of the Ethiopian Transitional Government, had participated in a joint meeting in Khartoum, where he stayed for several days. He said several important issues affecting future relations between the two countries had been raised. Mr. Tamirat Layne said the work and purpose of the ministerial committee would be to hold constant talks on relations between the two countries. The latest Ethiopian-Sudanese talks had been a continuation of recent talks held by Meles Zenawi, president of the Ethiopian Transitional Government, and U'mar Hasan al-Bashir, president of Sudan.

Mr. Tamirat Layne said Ethiopia and Sudan were now eagerly making a genuine and lasting peace throughout the African continent a priority. He said the importance of peace should be realized before any agreement to settle conflicts was concluded. It is important to settle all problems peacefully.

The prime minister said the meeting was held in a very positive atmosphere whereby the two sides had agreed on all the items on their agenda. He said Ethiopia and Sudan hoped all problems affecting neighboring countries would be solved peacefully, adding that great efforts were being made to find solutions to those problems.

Ogaden Front Leaders Hold Peace Talks in East

EA2512103291 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT
24 Dec 91

[Text] Leaders of the Ogaden National Liberation Front, ONLF, recently held meetings in Dire Dawa and Harer with leaders of religious organizations and other prominent public figures in the area. The chairman of the front, Shaykh Ibrahim Abdullah, and the organization's secretary for foreign affairs, Muhammad Shaykh Ibrahim, held various meetings in Dire Dawa with clergymen and other leaders. The talks centered on the promotion of peace and unity among communities living in the area. The front's leaders said the former Dergue regime had left many ugly scars resulting in hatred and ill will among the communities. These memories, inherited from the former regime, had bred hatred among the communities of the area forcing them to fight among each other along tribal and communal lines. He said such confrontations were of no benefit to anyone and called on the people to unite and live together in peace and the spirit of brotherhood. They stressed the need for the communities to distance themselves from the politics of hatred. Muhammad Shaykh Ibrahim, the organization's secretary for foreign affairs, and his delegation held talks in Harer with the commander of the eastern sector [name indistinct] regarding incidents reported to have occurred in the area, as well as on issues pertaining to the promotion of peace and stability and on ways of ending the problems immediately.

Kenya

'Over 100 KANU Leaders' Join FORD

EA2312212691 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 23 Dec 91

[Text] Over 100 KANU [Kenya African National Union] leaders throughout Murang'a District have resigned and joined the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]. Announcing this, Mburu Wanyoike, until today KANU's Murang'a District branch organizing secretary and acting branch executive officer, said they were completely disenchanted with the utter confusion and contradictions in the entire leadership of KANU. The group, addressing the press at Chester House [in Nairobi], further called for investigations into corruption, which they claimed was rife in Murang'a. They alleged all vacant plots in the district have recently been allotted to mysterious people, contrary to laid down procedures.

They further urged the re-registration of the Matatu [minibus] Vehicle Owners' Association and condemned National Heritage and Home Affairs Minister Jackson Kuguru's remarks to the effect that Kikuyus would never allow themselves to be ruled by a Luo.

Meanwhile, the vice chairman of the Kiambaa KANU sub-branch, Lawrence (Nginyu) Kariuki, and the Kikuyu

sub-branch chairman declared today that they had defected from the ruling party KANU and had joined the opposition party, FORD.

Health Minister Kibaki Resigns on Christmas

EA2512105591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0900 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] The minister for health, Mwai Kibaki, has resigned from the government. In a brief telephone conversation with KTN, Kibaki announced his resignation but declined to give the reasons for his dramatic Christmastime decision. He said he had already tendered his resignation officially, adding that he would brief the press later and disclose details of his move.

He is the MP [Member of Parliament] for Othaya and is also the KANU [Kenya African National Union] Nyeri Branch chairman. Kibaki holds life membership in KANU. Recently he gave three [as heard] proposals, which, he said, would invigorate the party in preparation for the next general election. These included a recommendation that KANU conduct elections from the grass-roots up, that the party should use secret balloting for such nominations:

[Begin recording] These two measures would make the party more attractive to Kenyans and, above all, it would be in promotion of greater democracy within the institution of the party, which has always been our aim, has always been what we have done before and is much better to do so. I might add that this system of preliminary or primary elections was used for many elections before, so it is not something new to Kenyans, and that is why they are requiring that we go back to that procedure. You can have a candidate who can claim to be chosen by the prospective voters and since we shall have only one candidate for the party it is totally vital that the whole membership feel they have chosen him, not just a committee which then brings the fellow forward. Otherwise we cannot give party symbols—jogoo—[a cock, the KANU symbol] to somebody who has not been chosen by the people in the ward or in the constituency. These are very important matters for the current situation in the country. As I said, you want to create more enthusiasm in the party. Let the people feel more enthusiastic. Let them want to come out and participate effectively. When they know that this is the procedure, they will in fact come out effectively. [end recording]

Kibaki, who was a central figure in the independence transition in 1963, has remained prominently in politics since. He held the finance portfolio from 1969 to 1988 and served as the fourth vice-president of Kenya until 1988. He was moved to the health ministry, where he has been to date.

'Strong Warning' on Possible West Pokot Clashes
*EA2512101491 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 24 Dec 91*

[Text] The government has issued a strong warning against a group of people who, it said, intended to attack communities in West Pokot District [Rift Valley Province] over Christmas. The outgoing West Pokot district commissioner [DC], Mr. Timothy Sirma, yesterday asked the communities living in the district to maintain harmony and respect each other. Mr. Sirma was speaking at Kachiliba trading center where he introduced the incoming DC, Mr. Solomon Boit.

Somalia

Faction of USC Said Ready for Cease-Fire
*AB2412155991 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT
24 Dec 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 24 (AFP)—A faction of the ruling United Somali Congress (USC), has called for an unconditional ceasefire in the civil strife in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, a statement released here Tuesday said.

The statement, signed Monday by USC chairman, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, said that he would agree unconditionally to end fighting between his forces and those of interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed. The clashes have killed around 4,000 people and left 8,000 wounded in the Somali capital in a month.

But Aidid warned that several previous ceasefires on December 7, 16 and 19 had all been in vain because of a failure by Ali Mahdi's faction to honour the agreements.

The statement said the decision to stop the carnage followed appeals from the international community, especially from the Arab League, the United States, Britain, Organisation of African Unity, Organisation of the Islamic Conference and U.N. agencies.

The two warlords, battling for the control of Mogadishu, both hail from the large Hawiye clan which dominates the USC, but belong to different sub-clans.

The executive committee of the USC, meeting under Aidid's chairmanship on December 19, had also agreed to broadcast the decision over Radio Mogadishu and would try to bring together all elders of the Somali community to speak to the Mahdi faction and persuade them also to accept the ceasefire, the statement said.

The committee was informing humanitarian organisations that all air and seaports under Aidid's control were now open for use to help the "destitute Somali people". Airports were open at Baliddigle, Shalambood, Mogadishu, Beledweyn, Dhusamareeb, Ceelbuur and Hobyo, while seaports open included Marca, Warsheikh, Adale and Mogadishu, the statement added. Several international aid agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Medecins sans Frontieres and the Save the Children Fund are still operating in war-torn Mogadishu capital. U.N. agencies have pulled their personnel out of Somalia.

De Klerk Comments on Gorbachev's Resignation

MB2612093491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 26 Dec 91

[Text] Pretoria Dec. 26 SAPA—South Africa's President F W de Klerk on Thursday [26 December] paid tribute to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the former Soviet Union, saying it was he who began the changes which brought the cold war to an end. In a statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs after Mr Gorbachev's resignation as president on Wednesday, President de Klerk said Soviet withdrawal from regional conflicts, particularly in southern Africa, aided Namibia's progress towards independence. The removal of more than 50,000 Cuban troops from the sub-continent also sharply reduced tensions in the region.

"Mr Gorbachev started the processes which eventually led to the end of oppressive central control over the political, economic and social life of the Soviet Union, and opened the way for the countries of Central Europe to regain their freedom and to freely choose their own forms of government."

He said Mr Gorbachev "saved the Soviet Union from the tyranny of Communism and Marxist socialism which dominated all spheres of life in that country for decades, and which brought the USSR to the brink of disaster". His actions also helped save the world from the misery of further communist aggression. "The healing process has begun, but it will require considerable time, understanding and great effort to overcome the enormous damage caused by the ideology of Communism."

President de Klerk regretted it had not been possible to meet Mr Gorbachev in Moscow recently, but he had explained the reasons in a personal letter and had renewed an invitation to Mr Gorbachev to visit South Africa.

President de Klerk extended to the people of the former Soviet Union the best wishes of South Africans, and wished them success in their quest for a peaceful, prosperous and democratic future.

Meanwhile, another view of the end of the Soviet Union was expressed on Thursday by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht. He said the collapse of the Soviet Union demonstrated the overwhelming strength of nationalism.

He added the West, by recognising the independence of 12 former Soviet states, underwrote the principle of self-determination and nationalism. He drew a parallel between the Soviet Union and the intention of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) to create a unified state. It was time for the country's leaders to come to their senses and to realise that self-determination was a right.

Report on Constitutional Models Completed

MB2012172691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1656 GMT 20 Dec 91

[Text] Pretoria Dec 20 SAPA—The SA [South African] Law Commission's report on constitutional models is to be released at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Saturday morning "for general information".

Announcing this on Friday, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the report contained "an excellent exposition of a wide variety of constitutional options relevant to the process of constitution-making on which we have embarked".

He said that as a product of an autonomous body composed of independent jurists, the report was recommended to all participants in Codesa "as a valuable source of information pertinent to the work of this convention and its working groups".

The minister said the report would be made available free of charge to Codesa delegates, to political parties not represented at Codesa, to the governments of Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and the self-governing territories, to certain public institutions and to foreign missions in Pretoria.

Copies of the report would also be obtainable from Monday at the government printer, Pretoria, at R[and]143.49 a set of three volumes and R20.79 for the summary.

—The vice-chairman of the SA Law Commission, Mr Justice P.J.J. Olivier, is to hold an information session on the main features of the report with media representatives at 8am on Saturday in the conference room of the commission, 8th floor, NG Kerk Synod Centre, Visagie Street, Pretoria.

Further Details Given

MB2112135691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1257 GMT 21 Dec 91

[Text] Pretoria Dec 21 SAPA—The South African Law Commission has frowned on the question of Parliament meeting in Cape Town only. It said in its constitutional models report the fact that Parliament may meet only in the mother city was "expensive, inefficient and time-consuming."

The new constitution should make it possible for Parliament to meet at other places as this appeared necessary.

It also recommended that South Africa retained its name.

"Azania" was historically and geographically misconceived and did not enjoy general support.

The commission said it was preferable to address the issue of an official language or languages in the constitution and not simply leave it hanging in the air.

It listed a range of options, from having only English as the official language, to the formulation of a new unifying language developed from the five main African languages and Afrikaans and English.

The Law Commission said judges should not be appointed by the executive, but by a judicial service commission.

It also said the government should not be allowed to operate secret funds, and that the public should have greater control over government spending.

Official Discusses Report

MB2112133691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 21 Dec 91

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Dec 21 SAPA—A future government in South Africa should be based on a multi-party democracy, but should not be constituted on ethnic groupings, the South African Law Commission's Vice-Chairman Judge Pierre Olivier said on Saturday.

He was addressing a media briefing in Pretoria on the commission's 1,500-page report on constitutional models, and a 255 page summary, released on Saturday.

Mr Justice Olivier added that whereas the report contained a range of models constitution-makers could choose from, the Law Commission had not given attention to the question of the process of formulating a constitution. This had not been part of its mandate.

He said if Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] asked the Law Commission to investigate this, it would consider such a request.

The commission had also found that a minority group veto—that the government apparently plans to use during any transitional government phase—"is undemocratic by definition."

He declined to comment on the transitional process and the use of vetoes.

The report warned that no matter what clever techniques and mechanisms were built into the constitution, power-sharing would fail unless all parties had the serious will and sustained commitment to make them work.

"We should strive for national unity and nation-building," said Mr Justice Olivier.

It was realistic to accept that peace and harmony would not descend on the country overnight.

It was clear that the constitution should "avoid rigidifying ethnic groupings as such and making them the building blocks of the form of government," said the report.

The commission rejected the viability of partitioning the country, because it was doubtful whether consensus could be obtained. A unitary state with regionalism based on ethnic divisions would also be stillborn. However, regionalism on a socio-economic basis with a central government granting decision-making powers to regions might be viable, it said.

Despite rejecting the use of minority vetoes (and separate voters' rolls based on race) the commission said there was "much to be said for laying down in the constitution a stronger requirement than a simple majority in respect of certain fundamental matters." The existing electoral qualifications should be retained and the vote should simply be extended to all, said the commission.

It recommended that a future constitution should make provision for some or other form of proportional representation at central government level, second level, and third level. "Different systems at different levels may create confusion among the voters."

In the South African context a "winner-takes-all-system" was generally speaking, and without adjustments, unacceptable—except possibly at municipal level. The state president currently had "excessively wide powers," and a purely presidential system in South Africa could give rise to polarisation of groups. There should be a shift away from a single head of government and head of state to a joint or collective government, said the report.

"A collegial cabinet on the Swiss example, with modifications, would probably be the best solution for South Africa."

The head of state in a future South Africa ought to be separated from the collective executive body, and perform ceremonial functions and serve as a symbol of unity. "The head of state should be acceptable to the population on a broad basis and should be elected directly by the people," said the report.

A purely ceremonial head of state would not be able to offer voters anything in exchange for their support, and certain limited executive functions should be assigned to him to enable him to obtain support across ethnic boundaries.

Regarding the form of the highest legislative authority, the report said the structure of parliament should follow the constitutional system. A unitary state without regionalism would call for a unicameral system, whereas a federation would call for a bicameral system. A mixed system would require a multicameral system.

It would only be possible to keep the powers of the respective houses in a bicameral system in check if they were given equal powers, the commission said.

The Law Commission took cognizance of the complicated situation in South Africa, and said a unitary state may have to enter into a confederation with one of the

TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states or any other that had been granted partition.

"It would also be possible to grant certain parts greater and other less independence or autonomy, for example, some parts could retain independence, or attain independence, while others could form a federation, or a unitary state could grant certain parts federal status but others only regional status."

Whatever the combinations, it would be possible to apply power-sharing techniques in every legislative and executive body. "The eventual system may therefore be a most interesting multiform one," the commission said.

It recommended that the TBVC states decided for themselves whether they wished to retain independence and how they wished to link up with South Africa.

Justification for this view were to be found in democracy, the right of a people to self-determination, and the recognition of vested rights.

Buthelezi Sends Christmas Message on Negotiations

*MB2412175991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1623 GMT 24 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 24 SAPA—South Africa is on the brink of new and uniting political developments, Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in his Christmas message on Tuesday [24 December]. In 1992 South Africans will show the world that this region of Africa has bred men and women capable of the noblest actions, he said.

"As I send this message of goodwill and hope to South Africans, I am aware of how many millions among us will have no festive Christmas and can only look forward to 1992 as a repetition of hunger, pain and the personal tragedy they experienced in 1991."

Mr Buthelezi said South Africans should get rid of apartheid and negotiate a new political system, and begin the process to create the wealth needed by the government to remedy the inequalities of apartheid. "It is what you do for South Africa that will decide whether future governments will have the means needed for more classrooms, teachers, hospitals, better health care and pensions."

People should ensure that negotiations which begin in 1992 would make both political and economic sense, Buthelezi added.

No power on earth could save white South Africans from calamity if a true democracy was not established in the country, said Buthelezi. In his Christmas message on Tuesday, Mr Buthelezi said, however, that if this was achieved, the whites need "fear no power on earth".

"My appeal to white South Africans at this critical juncture of South African history is to trust in democracy

and to fight with those of us, who are absolutely determined to establish a democracy that will work.

"As we enter the politics of negotiation in 1992 we must all be very aware that many things of great importance hang in delicate balances."

Mr Buthelezi warned that it was the sheer strength of goodwill between blacks and whites that would see the country through the difficult days ahead. He added that whites would do nothing without black concurrence and support. The economy dictated a black/white partnership. "Democracy will dictate a black/white partnership. In this partnership blacks in turn will be totally dependent on whites."

Police Issue Official Unrest Reports

24 Dec Report

*MB2512080191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0619 GMT 25 Dec 91*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 25 SAPA—Herewith the official police unrest report of incidents which occurred in the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday:

"At Smozomeni near Richmond an unknown number of black men fired an unknown type of firearm at two black males, injuring one of them.

"At Mooi River taxi terminus about 150 blacks threw stones and bottles at another group of blacks, injuring one black man.

At Tigane near Hartbeesfontein an unknown group of blacks threw stones at a black man over 18 years. He was seriously injured.

"At Mphoking near Paarl an unknown coloured man threw a stone at a member of the SA [South African] Police, injuring him slightly.

"At Vryheid in Natal an unknown group of persons at a private dwelling alight causing some damage. Another private dwelling was also set alight causing serious damage.

"At Nuwelezane near Empangeni an unknown number of blacks attacked a private dwelling injuring one black man over 18 years.

"At Alexandra near Sandton unknown persons fired unknown calibre firearms at a black male injuring him in the face."

25 Dec Report

*MB2612075091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0736 GMT 26 Dec 91*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 26 SAPA—The following is the unrest report for the past 24 hours as issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

- At Nyanga, near Cape Town, a crowd stoned a bus, injuring a woman passenger.
- At Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, the body of an adult man was found by police, apparently a victim of a mob attack. Several homes were burnt.
- At Homestead, near Kimberley, a large crowd stoned a police vehicle, slightly injuring two policemen. The vehicle was badly damaged.
- At Murchison, near Port Shepstone, a man was shot dead by unidentified killers.
- At Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, a group of about 20 men fired several shots at a man, wounding him in a leg.

Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2412115491

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Buthlezi Leader of 'Great Integrity'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 December in its page 6 editorial says it is "unfortunate that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, has withdrawn from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]." "Although there has been a campaign to smear him as a puppet funded by the 'regime', he is, in fact, a leader of great integrity and one, moreover, of great moderation. Every effort should have been made to keep him in Codesa. He gave enough warning that he might withdraw if King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus and the KwaZulu Government were not at the convention."

THE STAR

Inkatha Raises 'Unnecessary Objections'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 December in a page 12 editorial says the Declaration of Intent, "a noble foreword to the new South Africa, has been signed by all participants—save the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the Bophuthatswana government." It was "to be expected" from Bophuthatswana's President Mangosuthu who has "never been an enthusiastic contributor to the negotiations process." However, it is a matter of "concern" that Inkatha should not sign the declaration. "The impression is now almost inescapable that the IFP is raising quibbles at every available opportunity." "The Declaration of Intent is the unifying centrepiece of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. It is an intentionally vague document, but one of tremendous symbolic importance as a signal of progress to the

South African public and the international community. Moreover, it had been agreed to in principle by representatives of all participants—including the IFP—on the steering committee earlier in the week." "It is fair to entertain the suspicion that the party might be seeking to raise its own profile in the multiparty process by raising unnecessary objections. It is fair to say that people who want a peaceful solution as soon as possible are sick and tired of quibbling which frustrates that aim. It is fair to ask the IFP to start acting in the statesmanlike, conciliatory and flexible manner that the times and our country demand."

BUSINESS DAY

Government's Lengthy Transition Proposal 'Delay' Tactic—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 December in a page 6 editorial says President De Klerk and his "lieutenants are now talking delay, and there is only a hair's breadth between sensible delay and bad faith." "The President's men have dropped their opposition to an interim government, suggesting instead that it should last a decade. If that is a negotiating tactic, it may backfire. Government may well be looking at a lesser period, such as five years or even three, but the disillusionment their proposal may bring could force them to concede a much more rapid timetable." "If, instead of reducing its five-year proposal, government doubles it, the reaction is not likely to be understanding but outrage. Yes, the ANC [African National Congress] is told, you can have power, but way into the future. The rule for which Nelson Mandela is reaching is dashed from his hands; at 74 he is expected to accept that he can share power, and even the presidency, but there will not be unfettered power in his lifetime." "In proposing a lengthy transition, government has ensured it will have a massive battle to avoid a short one."

SOWETAN

De Klerk-Mandela Row Makes Mandela 'Hero'—"The very fact that Codesa happened this past weekend without anybody storming out was a victory for orderly reform in South Africa," begins the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 December. The paper refers to the "row" between President De Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela, saying: "Of the two De Klerk came off the worst. What his outburst did most was to make Mandela a hero all over again to the men and women in the street. There had been the beginnings of suspicions that Mandela had been 'co-opted' by the National Party machine led by De Klerk. Any such suspicions were quickly blown away by the spectacle of De Klerk laying so furiously into the ANC leader. For the good of the negotiating process we hope that De Klerk will learn from this experience."

Angola

FAPLA Troops 'Invaded' Luena Over Back Pay

MB2612065091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Dec 91

[Text] Luena city, in Moxico Province, was invaded yesterday morning by thousands of People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, soldiers, who have been on strike since 24 December. Reports say that yesterday, the rebellious forces arrested a FAPLA colonel and searched the home of Colonel Catueza, who is currently in hiding.

Those FAPLA forces have T-55 tanks and BMP-1 combat vehicles [words indistinct]. Similarly to what is taking place in other parts of the country, they are demanding their back pay. The rebellious FAPLA soldiers ran about in Luena city and confiscated people's possessions.

Sources also say that the FAPLA troop confinement area in Moxico Province has been abandoned. Those troops are still spread all over Luena city. Their fixed command is in Santa Rosa ward. They have promised to return should their demands be ignored.

Unrest among the FAPLA forces also took place in Lubango city on 24 December. It was led by People's Air Force of Angola, FAPA, officers, and resulted in the partial paralyzation of air traffic. Most of those soldiers are heads of families and they were demanding back pay [words indistinct] on 23 December, officials in the command of the so-called [words indistinct] promised they would resolve the problem but that has not happened yet. Marmelito, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, correspondent for Lubango city, reports that 600 million kwanzas would be needed to satisfy the soldiers' grievances.

Stones were thrown at (Pedro Antonio), commander of the FAPA regiment in Lubango city, when he passed through that area yesterday.

Savimbi Says Demands 'Just'

MB2612065991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Dec 91

[Text] Commenting on current People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, unrest in various parts of the country, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi said the FAPLA soldiers' demands were just and the government should attend to them.

The president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, said this in Huambo city on 23 December. He noted that arrears in the

salaries of the FAPLA soldiers have serious repercussions, particularly during the Christmas festive season. Dr. Savimbi said that the FAPLA soldiers also need to buy things.

Turning to the electoral process, the UNITA president categorically stated that all Angolan people, soldiers included, must be able to vote. Dr. Savimbi affirmed that the soldiers, who have fought a 16-year war, must necessarily have the right to vote. He said that it would be a great injustice if they could not do that.

Minse Said Placing 'Secret Agents' in Zambia

MB2512062391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, newsdesk received reliable information today that Ministry of State Security, Minse, secret agents recently infiltrated into the neighboring Republic of Zambia in pursuit of certain electoral goals.

According to the source, that operation began in early December and its aim is to persuade the Angolan community in the Republic of Zambia not to vote for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. Those agents are supposedly conducting a dirty propaganda campaign to distort the truth about the 16-year war in Angola.

Nonetheless, the Angolan community in Zambia is attentive to developments and knows perfectly well who has fought for the peace, freedom, and multiparty democracy now experienced in the country: It was UNITA, led by Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, who is the choice for all Angolan people.

UNITA on Extension of State Administration

MB2412185691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] In Luanda today, Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said that it is necessary to review the role of Lieutenant Colonel Chicanha, the representative of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in Jamba.

[Begin Valentim recording] It is necessary to review his mission. UNITA cannot assign another mission to Lt. Col. Chicanha. We wish, however, to state that Jamba residents know how to welcome people in a dignified manner. So, there are no barriers between FAPLA representative Lt. Col. Chicanha and Jamba residents. [end recording]

FAPLA Lt. Col. Chicanha is assigned to the Joint Verification and Control Commission. Jorge Valentim was reacting to statements made by that FAPLA official whereby his movements in Jamba were restricted.

Turning to the extension of state administration in Uige Province, Valentim said that there have been misunderstandings about the implementation of the Bicesse accords.

[Begin Valentim recording] UNITA reiterates once again that it is for the extension of the central administration to all parts of Angola under the terms of the accords signed in Bicesse on 31 May 1991. Yet, there have been misunderstandings resulting from the failure to implement modalities laid down by the Joint Political and Military Commission.

It is up to the Angolan Government to discuss with UNITA all the necessary details to avoid problems. The extension of central administration to Uige Province will not face obstacles as long as government agrees to cooperate with UNITA. We are for the extension of central administration, and wish to once again reiterate that we are ready to cooperate fully with government toward that goal. [end recording]

* FLEC Leaders Hold Conference in Lisbon

92AF0128A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
11 Nov 91 p 30

[Article by Nuno Ferreira]

[Text] Yesterday in the Picoas Forum in Lisbon, the FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave) began a three-day conference, out of which will emerge the organization's Supreme Council of Coordination and its president. About 70 delegates are attending the proceedings, which are taking place behind closed doors. In addition to Cabinda natives residing in Portugal, they include individuals who have come from such diverse places as Cabinda, Zaire, Angola, the Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, France, Sweden, and Canada.

"All the historic chieftains and representatives of various sensibilities" are taking part in the meeting. As Antonio Cunha, spokesman for the organization, explained to PUBLICO, the purpose is to harmonize the FLEC's discourse and political position and to arrive at a leadership, responding to the requests by the Angolan Government to begin negotiations, "with Portuguese mediation.

The FLEC is seeking to define, internally, the leadership of the organization, which up to now has been dispersed among the various factions. "It was understood that it was counterproductive to continue this dispersion, and a conference of learned men was recently called in Cabinda; they created a committee to prepare for the convening of this conference," the FLEC spokesman explained.

The Angolan Government's request for Portuguese mediation in the future negotiations was cautiously received by the FLEC. "The Portuguese mediation was

our demand; the Angolan Government simply acceded to our wishes. However, we are not satisfied with the promise of autonomy."

The FLEC continues to argue that it is the will of the people of Cabinda to gain their independence. "The promises of the Angolan Government are being mingled with election campaign rhetoric, to further hidden interests that are not those of the people of Cabinda," declared Antonio Cunha, who complains that up to now no measures have been adopted to back up the promise of autonomy. The FLEC advocates that the people of Cabinda be consulted, through a referendum.

During today's proceedings, three documents will be discussed: a "platform for unity"; the "internal regulation of the conference"; and the "code of the Supreme Council of Coordination of the FLEC." Tomorrow the "Supreme Council of Coordination will be enthroned" and the president will be installed. The conference will close with a final statement by the president of the Council.

* Peace Rekindles Cabindan Separatist Claims

92AF0156A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
13 Nov 91 p 10

[Article by Vitor Silva]

[Text] Luanda—Cabinda is the only region in Angola in which peace has not yet been established. The agreements between Luanda and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have revived separatism in the enclave, which accounts for the greater part of Angolan oil production. Blood flowed on Sunday, and yesterday, the local governor announced a compulsory curfew.

The governor of Cabinda issued this decree in that Angolan province following serious incidents involving members of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC) which left at least six persons dead and 18 wounded.

Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas said in a radio statement he imposed the compulsory curfew from 2100 until 0500 after a demonstration on Sunday ended in "an exchange of fire between the forces of law and order and armed ruffians." The governor said that the situation is now calm, but that local authorities were "forced to take some steps to protect the physical safety of the citizens and to guarantee stability for the people."

The incidents began on the weekend, and sources close to the movement for independence in Luanda said that they coincided with the anniversary of the date on which all of the Cabindan political forces were unified within the FLEC, 8 November.

According to the governor, groups of individuals identified as "military elements of the FLEC who had infiltrated the population" sponsored the demonstrations,

putting hundreds of children in the front ranks. Other reports indicated that the demonstrators attempted to seize the governor's home by force, and that they interrupted a religious ceremony at a Catholic Church in the provincial capital.

The demonstrators are said to have promoted slogans encouraging "racism and tribalism" against those who are not natives of Cabinda, "thus posing a threat to the safety of thousands of citizens who live and work in Cabinda."

There are reports now that many Angolans who are not Cabindan natives are planning to flee the persecution, which is said to be spreading to other regions of the province.

Many foreigners, including Portuguese citizens, are employed in Cabinda, particularly in the oil industry. But for the time being, it is not they, but rather the Angolans from other provinces, who seem to be the target of the demonstrators.

History and Oil

Cabinda is the only Angolan region in which the war is continuing, even though peace agreements have been signed with the government. The groups urging independence have undertaken military actions in the region, causing numerous casualties. Some witnesses even say there were frequent incidents in which ears were cut off.

A congress of the various factions in the FLEC has also been under way in Lisbon in recent days for the purpose of establishing joint leadership and discussing matters related to the future of Cabinda. The enclave was granted to Portugal by the traditional authorities with the Treaty of Simulambuco (see PUBLICO, 11 November), and so the autonomist faction does not recognize the government in Luanda, but regards Cabinda as a Portuguese protectorate.

The principal groups urging independence are the FLEC, which is divided into two wings, one with the support of Kinshasa, and the other with a certain influence in Brazzaville. The two wings are headed by N'zita Tiago and Ranque Franque, respectively.

In the message he delivered to the nation on the occasion of 11 November, President Eduardo dos Santos recognized the need to find a specific solution for the region within the framework of the present boundaries of the People's Republic of Angola. He again confirmed that his government plans to hold talks with the groups favoring independence with a view to reaching an agreement for Cabinda providing for autonomy of the sort enjoyed by the Madeira region—but not independence.

In a recent message sent to Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, Eduardo dos Santos asked that Portugal use its good offices to resolve the problem of separatism through efforts which will help to find an interlocutor

with whom Luanda can negotiate an autonomous status (see PUBLICO, 7 November).

Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA, also made a statement on the subject in the same terms. However, this position is not entirely corroborated by the leaders of some of the new political forces. They have accused the government of attempting to create the explosive situation being experienced in Cabinda, with the proposal of autonomy and the initiation of dialogue with the FLEC.

Cabinda produces more than 330,000 barrels of oil per day of the current Angolan production of 500,000 barrels. This fact has led the local population to demand better living conditions than are to be found in the other regions, such that the situation has always been delicate, even during the era of Portuguese administration.

* Officials Discuss Cabindan Peace Efforts

92AF0156D Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
16 Nov 91 p B6

[Interview with Andre Mingas, member of the Angolan Council of State, and Jose N'Dele, member of FLEC's Supreme Council, by Antonio Loja Neves and Nicole Guardiola; place and date not given]

[Text] Portugal was officially invited by the Angolan Government to serve as the mediator in the search for a negotiated solution to the problem of Cabinda. Deputy Minister of External Affairs Venancio de Moura came to Lisbon to present the request, and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC) chose the Portuguese capital as the site for a special conference at which a joint strategy for future negotiations would be drafted. Representatives of the six factions of the FLEC, and the "independents" believed to be sympathetic to the two major Angolan political forces, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], were to participate.

The conference, which began on 11 November, the anniversary of the winning of Angolan independence, approved a document confirming the right of Cabinda to self-determination and calling for a negotiated solution to the conflict. The delegates approved a resolution asking the Portuguese authorities to take on the role of moderator, and all of those present applauded the decision to cease the taking of Portuguese hostages immediately. Also, a "negotiation commission" was appointed and entrusted with the task of preparing the ground for the initiation of formal negotiations with Luanda.

The Supreme Coordination Council of the FLEC, which will include representatives of all of the factions, as well as the "independents," will be the highest expression of the "sovereign nation" of Cabinda. The absence of Rank Frank and N'zita Henriques Tiago, the president and vice president of the FLEC, respectively, partially frustrated the hopes of the organizers of the conference, but

both sent personal representatives in their stead, and will be informed of all of the conclusions reached at the meeting by a delegation especially appointed for the purpose.

Two of the "independents" who will be members of this delegation—Andre Mingas, a "historic" nationalist and member of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Angola, and Jose N'Dele, who was elected in Lisbon to serve as the member of the Supreme Council of the FLEC in charge of the external relations sector, and who was a UNITA militant—were interviewed by EXPRESSO. They expressed their conviction that dialogue will make it possible to resolve the Cabinda issue "consistent with the interests of both peoples," and they emphasized the importance of the "moderating" role Portugal can play in the process, as "a logical consequence of the mediation efforts pursued with the MPLA and the UNITA" in order to achieve peace in Angola.

Andre Mingas

[EXPRESSO] As a member of the Angolan Council of State, do you believe that body is open to a discussion of the Cabinda issue?

[Mingas] The problem has not yet been taken up, but I know that my presence was viewed by the participants in the Lisbon meeting as a moderating factor and a contribution to the rapprochement of the opposing parties.

[EXPRESSO] Do you hope to persuade the Angolan leaders of the need for a negotiated solution?

[Mingas] I was a combatant; I was a prisoner; I was dismissed from my functions and sent into exile. I am also an "elder" who has always acted in a forthright and correct fashion. Therefore my voice can facilitate the work of the commissions to which the official talks will be entrusted, and which will have the responsibility of guiding the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

[EXPRESSO] Was a consensus on the negotiations reached among the various factions of the FLEC in Lisbon?

[Mingas] This was a difficult process, but we agreed to set aside our differences. Rank Frank, the president of the FLEC, and N'zita Tiago, the leader of the guerrilla factions, were not present, but they sent representatives. Rank Frank called me "old fellow" in a telephone conversation, and since then I have had talks with him and with Jose N'Dele.

[EXPRESSO] The government in Luanda and the FLEC asked Portugal to serve as a mediator....

[Mingas] This was a logical result of the Bicesse Accords, since Cabinda is the only remaining center of armed conflict.

[EXPRESSO] Won't economic factors prove to be an obstacle to the success of the negotiations?

[Mingas] The commission which was appointed by the Lisbon Conference will be able to negotiate these matters. In any case, Cabinda will always be the natural ally of Angola, to which we are linked by very strong bonds, beginning with the Portuguese language.

[EXPRESSO] The police dispersed a demonstration in support of the Lisbon Conference, and a curfew was imposed in Cabinda....

[Mingas] I am concerned, and I will talk with the governor of Cabinda in order to find out what really happened. The conference has asked that an investigation into the matter be initiated.

[EXPRESSO] What should the solution for Cabinda be—autonomy, a federated state, or a new PALOP [Portuguese-Speaking African Country]?

[Mingas] Personally, I would like very much for Cabinda to become the sixth PALOP. But this will be for the joint commission to decide.

[EXPRESSO] Have you always maintained that position?

[Mingas] I was already fighting for the nationalist cause in 1934, and have always remained independent of any party. This attitude caused me problems with the MPLA, but there were also people like Lucio Lara who understood my position.

Jose N'Dele

[EXPRESSO] In what capacity did you attend the Lisbon conference on Cabinda?

[N'Dele] I have always been a militant in the UNITA. It was there that I developed my spirit of nationalism and anticolonial struggle. Moreover, I have felt deep emotion about Cabinda, and on being invited to attend the conference, I believed I should make a contribution to peace in a region which has suffered so much. We all feel that there has been enough war, and the people urgently need peace. And this battle must be waged wherever the need arises.

[EXPRESSO] In 1975, you served as deputy prime minister in the Angolan transition government. What was your position on Cabinda then?

[N'Dele] The UNITA has always advocated a solution which would take the interests of Cabinda into account. Unfortunately, we were only one of the parties.

[EXPRESSO] Were the goals of this conference achieved?

[N'Dele] The convergence of all the forces which, up to the present time, had been divided seems to have been achieved. All of the existing factions were represented and approved the basic points in the resolutions.

[EXPRESSO] Including the proposed negotiations with Angola, with Portugal serving as the mediator....

[N'Dele] It is the task of the politicians to undertake the steps necessary for the well-being of their peoples. I am persuaded that the Angolan party, as well, shares this interest. However, we cannot ignore the existence of forces in the Luanda administration which are against the initiation talks, either.

[EXPRESSO] And on the Portuguese side?

[N'Dele] Portugal has a historic responsibility deriving from the agreements it signed with the Cabindans only 100 years ago. We were never a colony, but rather, a protectorate. Following the example provided by the peace agreements for Angola, we believe in the readiness of Portugal to help in the resolution of the Cabindan problem.

[EXPRESSO] Don't you think that the economic factors and the fear of the breakup of the nation might justify the fears felt in Luanda?

[N'Dele] The economic issue truly is an obstacle which will make a speedy solution difficult. We believe that the accords to be drafted should provide for gradual development of a sort which will not affect Angolan national reconstruction. But they must call for contributions to be paid by Angola following this period, as a form of "reparations" for all that was taken from the Cabindan territory throughout these years. These are two very fair conditions which would make a new era of understanding and mutual assistance between the two peoples possible.

* Controversy Surrounds Cubal Troop Confinement

92AF0176F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Cubal—Paulo Rangel, municipal commissioner of Cubal, said last weekend that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] had not restricted the movement of all its troops in this region.

In an exclusive interview with the Angolan news agency ANGOP, Paulo Rangel guaranteed that he had evidence that the UNITA had not confined all its troops to bases.

"We have evidence, we have the data, and at any time we can prove to anyone how many weapons exist and who has them," the municipal commissioner insisted.

By way of example, he said that Brigadier General Antero Vieira, chief of the UNITA in the CMVF [Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission] subgroup for the central region in Lobito, went to Utalala, in the area of Capupa (a commune under UNITA control) and ordered the movement of some (UNITA) troops "that he himself verified had not complied with the confinement."

Responding to the charge, Brig. Gen. Antero Vieira told the ANGOP that about 10 days ago there was a platoon in that area, which "we personally ordered to move to the confinement area." He added that "the parties have

already reported that the group is now in Quilengues, the confinement area for our troops located south of the CFB [Benguela Railroad]."

"At this time I have no knowledge of any troops that are not confined to base. The incident aired by the commissioner of Cubal happened 10 days ago," Antero Vieira retorted.

He divulged that the UNITA had already confined between 968 and 980 soldiers in the Chingongo area (Balombo Municipio); this has been verified by the government, the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (UNITA), and UNAVEM-2 [United Nations Angola Verification Mission].

He said, finally, that he was not in a position to talk about the troops located in Quilengues (Huila Province), because that area is the responsibility of the southern regional verification and monitoring group.

According to the FALA officer, the troops north of the CFB have been confined in the Chingongo area, while the troops in the south are billeted in Quilengues (Huila).

Regarding the UNITA accusation that the government has troops at the Lomaum and Dungo dams, Paulo Rangel verified that there are 12 and 11 soldiers stationed, respectively, at the two dams.

He explained that they were there because of the large number of unexploded mines around the dams. "Until the commission responsible for mine disposal removes the mines, it is risky to pull these men out, because the people could set off the mines accidentally."

According to Paulo Rangel, there are "27,000 or more mines at the Lomaum and about 10,000 of them at the Dungo dam."

* Cubal Official Worried About UNITA Control

92AF0177C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Cubal—Cubal Municipal Commissioner Paulo Rangel told ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] in an interview yesterday that "without the reestablishment of the territorial administration, difficulties will remain in resolving the problems affecting the people."

Paulo Rangel said that "should the territorial administration issue not be resolved, everything will be more difficult, and later we will be accused of not wanting to hold elections."

Asked about the principal concerns of the people in the areas around Cubal municipality under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control, Paulo Rangel added that children are deprived of schools, and there is also a shortage of seeds, and health and supplies problems.

In Cubal municipality, UNITA currently controls the Capupa and Yambala communes, with 27,000 and 53,000 inhabitants, respectively. Both regions are potentially rich in agriculture.

According to Paulo Rangel, UNICEF and the British nongovernmental organization Oxfam have assistance programs involving seeds and farming implements for the people in those two communes.

"It is necessary to reestablish the territorial administration, it is necessary to have harmony among all the parties and between these and the government, before one can speak of elections," Paulo Rangel said.

He also said that his trip at the beginning of last October to one of the areas controlled by UNITA, during which the incident of the beating of Angola National Radio reporter Julio Marinheiro occurred, had been previously agreed to, based upon, according to him, "a certain reciprocity of advantages between the two parties."

He concluded by saying that "we did not go there to replace the 'CCPM' [Joint Political and Military Commission] in terms of reestablishing the administration. We went there in the name of the government, which UNITA recognizes as seeking the necessary ideas for resolving the population's most pressing needs."

* Logistics Hamper Huila Troop Confinement

92AF0176C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 7 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Inadequacies in the logistical support to the troops which, having been registered by the CMVF [Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission], are currently confined to bases in the southern region are resulting in the dispersion of both government troops and troops of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the army of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]) from the areas where they have been located.

Lieutenant Colonel Afonso Maria, representative of the government in the CMVF, reported the situation to the Angolan new agency ANGOP yesterday in Lubango.

"The situation led the CMVF to request the intervention of international agencies, namely the WFP [World Food Program] and the EEC, which put 200 tons of various foodstuffs at our disposal," Afonso Maria said, adding that this quantity of foodstuffs was sent yesterday to the regions of Matala and Mucuio (Huila Province), where, respectively, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA troops are quartered.

According to this high-ranking FAPLA officer, the troops are abandoning the areas to which they have been confined, scattering in search of food and other goods, "so we have to find ways of controlling this dispersion," which is occurring primarily in Huila, Namibe, and Cunene provinces.

The second shipment, in amounts which the ANGOP did not specify, should leave Lubango within the next few days for the troops stationed in Namibe and Cunene provinces.

"We are currently depending on highway transport. We have been guaranteed 10 railway cars by the railway but they will not operate in every region," he added.

At the end of October, the CMVF's southern regional group registered about 22,000 FAPLA soldiers billeted in Menongue (Kundo Kubango Province) Cahama (Cunene) and Namibe and Matala (Huila) and almost 2,000 FALA troops in Quilengues and Mucuio (Huila Province).

First Group of Government Troops Demobilized

The first contingent of 94 men and officers of the Angolan People's Air Force/Air Defense (FAPA/DAA) in the southern region of Angola was demobilized Tuesday in Lubango, in a ceremony led by Dumilde Rangel, governor of Huila Province.

Rangel said on that occasion that the demobilized soldiers "are prepared for reintegration in civilian life, through social programs."

He added: "We cannot allow the demobilized soldiers to stray onto a path of delinquency." In his opinion, the "demobilization must be conducted in accordance with the availability of jobs."

"The demobilized men will not find it easy to adjust to civilian life; they are going to experience some problems deriving from the effects of the war," he stressed.

The demobilization of government troops and officers is a result of the Bicesse accords.

* UNITA, MPLA React to Crime Wave

92AF0128B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
4 Nov 91 p 30

[Article by Vitor Silva; first paragraph is PUBLICO introduction]

[Text] Panic and terror are returning to Angola. The euphoria over peace has passed; people are staying in their homes, fearful of being accosted by the bandits who are appearing in increasing numbers in the cities. Crime is spreading and, worst of all, some political parties, in their attempt to reap political dividends from it, are simply aggravating the situation.

Peace in Angola is bringing other problems that are almost as serious as the war, specifically at the level of the major urban centers. There has been an alarming increase in crime, which has created countless victims.

Crimes are occurring at a rate that is forcing citizens to go inside earlier, locking themselves securely in their

homes, which nonetheless may be completely emptied out in the presence of the residents, who are held at gunpoint.

Following the signing of the peace accords, the euphoria over the cease-fire led many people to take to the road to visit relatives and friends whom they had not seen for years. But this did not last very long. The guerrillas had stopped their ambushes, but they were promptly replaced by the bandits, some of them deserters from one army or the other who refused to return to their barracks. They are using the military weapons that they never turned in.

Danger has returned to the roads and now anyone who travels prefers to travel in a group and almost always in daylight. Meanwhile, in the cities, not a day or night passes without incidents straight out of the Wild West or scenes reminiscent of the horrors of Nazism, either in the form of banditry or partisan fanaticism.

Organized gangs and even individual bandits are taking advantage of the demobilization of the armies to impose their own rules. And they operate in such a fashion that they are only detected by chance.

The recent murder of Francisco Vong, first secretary of the Embassy of East Timor in Luanda, which was at first thought to have some political connotation because of the hour (about 1400) and the place (out in the open), was revealed to be a case of pure vandalism. The perpetrators were apprehended a few days later and recounted how they had gone about stealing the diplomat's briefcase. They watched him park his car, they followed him into the building, and at the elevator door they attempted to grab his briefcase. When the Timorian resisted, the bandits fired two shots at him and fled. Both of them had been released from prison a month before, benefiting from a government declaration of amnesty.

UNITA Accusation

The political exploitation of these cases by the militarized forces (government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]) is creating fear among the population that the situation will escalate and could revert to the armed confrontations. Recently, two new crimes gave rise to considerable polemic.

Romeu Guimaraes Correia Victor, director of the office of the Angolan vice minister of transportation, left his office on a Friday and only turned up on Monday, dead. The body was found in the area of the Slave Museum, some 20 km from the city. The suspect, Domingos Agostinho, "Major," was apprehended as he was driving on a public street in the automobile of the victim, whom he had shot to death and then raped the victim's female companion. According to the police, the accused acted alone and his intent was to steal the automobile.

The UNITA issued a communique claiming that Correia Victor was a UNITA militant and accused the government of being behind the murder. Jonas Savimbi's

movement claimed the victim had been "beaten to death" by agents of the State Security. It proposed that the CCPM [Joint Political-Military Commission] initiate an inquiry immediately and that a commission be created to investigate and eliminate the State Security from the country and from the public institutions. On the same occasion, the UNITA said that, a month earlier, "under orders from the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government," soldiers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] had assassinated Colonel Lourenco Makanga, assistant secretary general of the UNITA.

Correia Victor's family denied that the victim had been linked in any way with the UNITA, claiming the movement had taken advantage of the fact that another relative (the only one involved with the UNITA, they say) was a ranking officer in the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. (This was Brigadier General Correia Victor, who was recently replaced as deputy chief of the UNITA delegation on the Commission for the Formation of the Armed Forces.)

Banditry

The murder of three individuals in a district of this city was also used for political ends. Antonio Luis ("Carrapichoso" ["Kinky Hair"]), Lizete das Dores, his companion, and Benjamim Paulino, their driver, were killed in front of the woman's home as they arrived to pick up a few things before starting on a trip to Cafunfo (Malanje). The accused, Pedro Bandeira ("Rato"), an FAPLA officer, is alleged to have ruthlessly fired an AKM machinegun at the victims in their automobile. The crime is considered "qualified homicide," motivated by passion; the accused was the former husband of Lizete. Fernando da Piedade, vice minister of the interior, has "warned" the UNITA not to issue a communique—which he said he knows has already been prepared—in which it is claimed that Antonio "Carrapichoso" was a UNITA militant.

These cases aside, Luanda is experiencing a generalized wave of violence. The vans that transport personnel are constantly attacked in the suburban districts in the evening. The drivers always demand that a bodyguard armed with a machinegun accompany them.

Add to all this the many thefts, from petty residential thievery to well-planned robberies, such as diamond thefts, and you have a general picture of the banditry in Angola. Diamonds valued at more than \$100 million "vanished" from the safes of the Lucapa selection center, in what is considered the largest diamond theft in the history of Angola. In all, 26,600 carats, representing the total diamond production for the month of August in the zones under exploitation by the SPE (Portuguese Venture Company), "mysteriously" disappeared.

Popular Justice

Political fanaticism has also claimed its victims. There have also been some cases of immolation. A number of bodies have been discovered in the dead of night and no one has been able to offer any explanation for them.

The Catholic Church, through Dom Alexandre do Nascimento, cardinal of Luanda, has already voiced its concern about the wave of violence, without any regard for the value of human life.

The authorities admit that crime has risen about 20 percent, but this statistic is far short of reality, since most of the incidents are never reported to the police. In light of this situation, the chief of state appointed a new commander of the forces of public order. This is Colonel Andre Pitra Petroff, considered a "hard-liner," who has previously served as chief of police, with good results. A few days after his appointment, in an operation to "honor" the arrival of the new commander, the police arrested 30 individuals considered "highly dangerous" and killed another eight in armed confrontations on the outskirts of Luanda.

It is known that the police have imported some technical equipment, to respond more effectively to the violence, but the public has lost confidence in the authorities. Thus, whenever the citizens catch a thief in the act, they do not put their trust in the courts. They take justice into their own hands and their justice has only one sentence: death, either by beating or by the "rubber necklace" (a tire is placed around the thief's neck and set on fire), or the thief is even hacked to death with a machete.

* Minister Views UNITA's Economic Program

92AF0139A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] Aguinaldo Jaime, the minister of finance, thinks that the economic programs of the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are identical at heart.

"Essentially, I do not see any fundamental difference between the economic model being put forth by the government and the model that UNITA claims to be putting forth for Angola," he stated in an interview with TSF, the Portuguese broadcasting station.

Aguinaldo Jaime does not believe that UNITA is saying something that has been said by the government.

For this government official, the only difference is that perhaps UNITA is advocating "a more liberalizing tonic," while the government is opting for an intermediate position.

"We are defending the fact that, with the current distortions that the economy is showing, a pure process of liberalization could have uncontrollable social consequences," he stated.

Asked to voice his opinion concerning UNITA's intention to review the investment policy, he said that he does not see it "as being a patriotic position to link the question of investments to the political competition that is going to be set up in Angola."

Aguinaldo Jaime thinks that, in Angola's current economic situation which is characterized by the nonexistence of internal savings, the only way out is to turn to foreign investment.

This government official is of the opinion that "it is necessary to place the national interest" above the political contest.

"The national interest," he said, "lies in rebuilding the country. It lies in obtaining the financial means to feed and dress the people of Angola, without regard to their party affiliation."

"If this is so," Aguinaldo Jaime went on to say, "I do not see it as sensible to discourage investment during this phase under supposed arguments of political neutrality."

Aguinaldo Jaime Denies Corruption in His Ministry

The Angolan minister of finance, Aguinaldo Jaime, peremptorily denied that there is any type of corruption in his ministry.

He stated: "I have never received any accusation against any of my employees who could be proven to be involved in any case of corruption."

Justifying the chronic corruption in Angola, Aguinaldo Jaime said that "anywhere that you have an administrative economy and where the salary loses its social function, an economy of wastefulness and corruption will necessarily develop."

He recalled that one can say that "corruption is a phenomenon peculiar to Angola" and that in the country no measures have been taken with regard to those who are corrupt, because "sometimes it is not always possible to point at the guilty with certainty."

"In a state of law, it is not enough just to accuse," this government official stressed, going on to state that it is "necessary to be able to prove."

Aguinaldo Jaime stated that it is "irrelevant" whether or not he remains in his present capacity, justifying this by saying that public positions are transitory. "No one is foolish enough to think that he will remain in them eternally."

However, he lamented the fact that there was not the necessary "institutional solidarity" among the various state organizations in assuming the social costs that arise from the application of the country's economic stabilization measures.

The steadfastness that the minister asked for in applying that program probably created adverse reactions that have had repercussions on him.

Aguinaldo Jaime pointed out that in Angola it is possible that the figure of the "technician" or the "independent" who, although identified with a specific political project may not have any party affiliation, still may not be willingly accepted.

He attributed such attitudes to the fact that, for a long time, the country has been bogged down in an "ideologized" situation in which the problems were analyzed using a Manichaean perspective in which "if you are not with us, then you are against us."

Aguinaldo Jaime, who reiterated that he is not a militant in the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], said that what counts for him is whether or not the people identify with a specific model of society. "From the political point of view, I place myself in the area of democratic socialism," he stressed.

In his capacity as a member of the government, Aguinaldo Jaime said: "I will always be ready to make my contribution so that this program can be consolidated. This is the most important thing for me."

* Sonangol Official Discusses Future Prospects

92AF0139D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Oct 91 p 7

[Interview with Albina Assis, president of the administrative council of the National Angolan Fuel Company, by M.P., place and date not specified]

[Text] Albina Assis, a 46-year-old engineer who was recently named president of the administrative council of Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company], assures us that she is going to bet strongly on the professional expertise and the monitoring function of the administrative council. "I favor the technocratic side over the political activities," she went on to say in a talk held with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, in which she avoided touching on the major topics pertaining to the largest public company in Angola (the way in which the entry of Elf into the Caboge partnerships was handled, and other topics) due to an alleged lack of information.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] How do you feel discharging the duties that you have just assumed, and what are the main lines of action that you will pursue?

[Assis] It is a great honor for me both as a technician and as a woman, and I will do everything I can to deserve the confidence that they have placed in me by choosing me for this position, but I recognize that the task that awaits me will not be easy to bring to a good conclusion. Sonangol is a big company and, like all big companies, it also has big problems.

Naturally, a strategy for Sonangol exists within the scope of the great reforms that are now under way in the country, disseminated by the mass media in due time, and based on that process of restructuring of the company, I will try to exercise my oversight management,

which is, when all is said and done, the main task of the president of the administrative council: to oversee the major directions, the great policies, and leave the executive questions up to the directors.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] You spoke of the big problems. What are Sonangol's big problems from your point of view?

[Assis] I would like to stress, among others, and much like what is happening in most of the country, the problem of surplus workers, difficulties at the level of training cadres, and social problems—perhaps on a lesser scale, in fact, general problems common to the large companies in the public sector, and specific problems, concerning which I am not yet prepared to render an opinion.

The problem of the surplus workers seems extremely serious to me. For example, we go abroad, not wanting to say that we can compare ourselves to Europe, but we can make a correlation—and we see that there, a company at the level of Sonangol has half the personnel that we have here. Of course, they have a different level of automation and computerization, but the truth is that we all have to rethink job descriptions so as to optimize the job of each worker.

For a long time, we have been led to hire people. Now we must hire "people for function X." And if function X can be performed by one or two people, we are not going to hire three or four. We have to try to create jobs and not overload the State-run companies, because the profitability of the companies is related to various costs. Personnel costs are by no means the least important ones. They carry a lot of weight in those companies' budgets.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] During his speech at the installation of Sonangol's administrative council, did Minister Joao Landoite refer to the "great challenges" with the prospect of internationalization now with the full institutionalization of its organizations?

[Assis] As was evident when the subject of a holding company was discussed, people were trying to say, as everyone knows, an umbrella-type company, unfolding into various others, active in various fields of activity and not just in petroleum.

I think that this was the philosophy that guided the elaboration of the diversification policy and expansion of the company. I was not a part of the colleagues of Sonangol on that occasion. This can certainly be classified as a challenge, because when you are talking about diversification, it implies thinking about new investments, planning, and organization.

I think that the restructuring of Sonangol naturally envisions this qualitative jump that is now occurring. That will demand a certain effort, because it is sometimes necessary to make decisions that are not so pleasant for everyone.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] With the prospect of restructuring and the privatizations, in fact, with all these reforms under way, public managers feel that they are under fire from several directions. How do you see yourself in this regard?

[Assis] Let me say once again, I will be in charge of directing the main lines of action. This also is dependent upon restructuring or retraining of personnel. There are some situations from which we simply cannot run away. The problem of the cadres and personnel in general in the public sector is a specific question to analyze. It is not our intention to throw people into the unemployment lines, but it is also true that you cannot make companies profitable in a market economy if you have two or three times the number of employees who are needed for the efficient operation of that company.

For me, companies should be profitable, and their profitability depends on restructuring.

Criticisms can be made. In addition to restructuring, there are other problems, new laws such as that of social security, which will have to be put into practice. There are also a certain number of problems related to personnel, matters that I will be examining in order to issue appropriate guidelines.

One aspect that is of utmost responsibility and sensitivity for me are the company's accounts. The president of the administrative council is an individual who, at the end of every year, has to present the company's financial accounts, in our case to the State. At this moment, I cannot say if there has been a closing of accounts, if there has been a financial report. I am not able to do that because, as you know, I have just assumed my position, but that is a responsibility that is directly incumbent on me.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Is this a practice that does not exist in the country's public companies?

[Assis] Unfortunately, it does not exist, and it seems to me that this is a state of things that must change.

It is not possible to manage a company in this way. Managing a company implies making up a balance sheet of its profitability. Without a closing of accounts, without an annual financial report, we cannot do it.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] Do you have any information concerning the so-called "Sonangol scandal"? Have you formed an opinion?

[Assis] I have not formed an opinion. But all that I can say, and this without meaning to accuse anyone or insinuating anything, is the following: When there is no oversight, when one does not know about a company's accounts, scandals cannot be avoided.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] How can you manage to conciliate your various tasks, those of a professional technician, with political activity?

[Assis] I have always had many tasks. I have worked since I was very young. Now health is beginning to make me suffer the consequences, but I think that at this moment the tasks that I have at Sonangol, at OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], and in the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] are reconcilable. The professional questions for me carry quite a lot of weight because I am a little bit technocratic, although I have never laid politics aside, perhaps because I grew up in a family where politics was important. And I think like this: Everyone should be interested in politics; it is a fundamental part of people's lives. And even dealing with Sonangol, politics is also a fundamental question because it represents a lot for our country's economy. There is no healthy economy without healthy politics, and bad economic management leads to political problems.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] What do you think of our business structure? Is there not a bloated public sector?

[Assis] This means that we have public companies that, as far as I am concerned, would be better off if they were private due to their size. The State, from my point of view, should concern itself with companies of the level of Sonangol—they themselves are subject to restructuring, furthermore—and the others, the small and medium-sized companies, should be turned over to the private sector, those that have suitable management conditions, naturally within the scope of the legal picture and the judicial instruments that the State must create—taxes, inspection.

It seems to me that in our country we still have a lack of inspection in companies, whether they are national or foreign. And this occurs, as I pointed out, through the analysis of the annual financial accounts report, which shows the conditions of the business activity. We have to have economic inspection and industrial inspection. The idea that I have, based upon what I know from abroad, is that here that mechanism does not exist or is not working.

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA] But are restructuring and privatization really moving forward?

[Assis] You know that in a country such as ours and in this critical phase in which many political interests are at stake, restructuring acts like a two-edged knife. On the one hand, it is necessary to restructure in order to make the economy more balanced, but on the other hand, as we promote that process, we create social problems that are going to affect that economy. I understand that at this precise moment it is not at all easy to carry out this process. Furthermore, this is also dependent upon the creation of new work centers, which perhaps will occur now that we are at peace and are attracting investments.

*** Prospects for Agriculture Said To Be Good**

92AF0139B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 30 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by Pereira Santana]

[Text] The prospects for the 1991-92 agricultural year are good. In the country's interior, it has been raining regularly. Seeds are guaranteed to the farmers, in spite of the fact that Angosementes has not managed to furnish a large part of the seeds in a timely manner. The question mark and concern (with regard to the results) lie in the displaced populations that—with the Bicesse accords—are returning to their places of origin without all the necessary conditions being in place.

For the current agricultural year, the government has imported 2,000 tons of corn seeds, 250 tons of beans and "macunde" seeds, as well as nearly 60 tons of vegetable seeds and 1,500 tons of potato seeds. In addition to these quantities that have already begun being distributed to farmers in various regions of the country, one still must add—since they are second-season crops—250 tons of sorghum and "massango" seeds.

The importing of these products comes to something around \$3 million in all. The main seeds, in the case of the corn and the beans, are coming from Zimbabwe, while the vegetables and potatoes come from Europe. The director-general of the Angosementes Seed Company, Fernando Leao, went on to say that the task of his company has practically been accomplished in terms of quantities of seeds made available, whether through imports or donations.

With regard to seeds produced nationally, he said that the desired quantity has not been acquired since commercialization in the countryside has not been carried out at the pace and under the conditions that one might hope for, and also due to the period of drought that has devastated some regions of the country.

A total of 8,033 tons of corn, 715 tons of sorghum, 494 tons of "massango", 1,229 tons of beans, 346 tons of "macunde", as well as 299 tons of peanuts and 67.2 tons of vegetables have been made available for distribution throughout the country's four main regions.

In his opinion, the outlook for production is good. What is worrisome is the massive return of many citizens who are from the countryside to their respective areas. This fact has led the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Minader) to develop a joint project with nongovernmental organizations with the goal of attracting donations to increase the quantities of seeds and other factors of production to offer to those people.

The reason for the delay in the distribution of seeds has to do with the delays related to payments abroad on the part of the National Bank. That has caused a delay in the arrival of the seeds, causing a great backlog of merchandise that should already be inside the country.

The director-general of Angosementes went on to say that an operation is being carried out that consists of transporting the excess of corn seeds from the province of Huila to the provinces of Bie, Huambo, and Benguela.

Fernando Leao went on to point out that at this moment the operation is being carried out by Angosementes, counting on support from the PSI [Sectorial Import Program] and the PEE [expansion not given], which are putting up with "some loss with regard to the transportation of merchandise."

He also went on to say that an effort is being developed with the goal of not changing the plan that was initially laid out, trying in this way to furnish additional seeds so that there can be an agricultural year capable of satisfying a great number of the displaced persons.

Commercialization of the Countryside: The Achilles' Heel of Agriculture

Commercialization in the countryside was among other questions dealt with by Fernando Leao. A program called the Emergency Commercialization in the Countryside Program (PECC) is now under way. It began to be implemented in 1983, but came to a halt years later due to various factors that have led the country to its present difficult situation.

Looking more deeply into the question, Fernando Leao even went so far as to label this project as the "Achilles' heel" of agriculture, going on to say that crippling of this program due to factors that are well known have led the sector into chaos.

Fernando Leao stressed that getting means of production, such as seeds and other types of support, to the rural areas without guaranteeing the flow of production does not spur farmers to increase their production.

"This leads the farmer to produce in order to supply himself, and he is not interested in creating surpluses to sell, because no one will give him what he needs to buy."

He went on to stress that he understands that the solution to this problem is not easy due to the fact that, almost up until this year, the country was living through a war that made the free circulation of people or goods impossible, and that also made commercialization in the countryside difficult.

Finally, the director-general of Angosementes pointed out that it is in his company's interest to develop production by contracts. This means production that will not be generated directly by the company, but through agreements with peasant associations or even with individual farmers, where these agreements include the conditions necessary for them to become producers of seeds. He went on to say that there is already some equipment for calibrating and thrashing seeds, as well as trained technical personnel.

Mozambique

Renamo Says Mugabe Continues To Support Frelimo

MB2512065291 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, armed forces began a Christmas truce on 23 December. That truce came into force at 1800 [1600 GMT] on 23 December and will end at 1800 on 26 December.

It should be noted that this truce is already in force.

During this truce, the Renamo armed forces will not conduct any operations. They will stay in their areas. They may enter into combat, however, should they come under attack.

What we mean by this, however, is that Renamo is enforcing a Christmas truce. It should be noted that Renamo has unilaterally given such truces every year.

We know that right now, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe and Joaquim Chissano are meeting in Beira city discussing military offensive plans. What we mean by this is that the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and Zimbabwean forces will conduct offensive operations against our forces in the center and south of the country.

Evidence of that is that Antonov aircraft have been ferrying Zimbabwean and Frelimo troops from the Beira city airport to Vila Paiva de Andrade, in the area of Gorongosa, in central Mozambique since the morning of 23 December. Those Zimbabwean forces are all wearing Frelimo uniforms to try and pass as Mozambican forces.

As can be inferred from the above, neither Chissano nor Mugabe are ready for peace. To them, peace means an end to their regimes. By that we mean that those two leaders do not want to see real and democratic elections in Mozambique because they would lead to the defeat of the Frelimo regime. They want to stay on in power and they can do it by continuing the war.

Anyway, it should be noted that the war has brought millions of dollars to Mugabe and Chissano. This means that Frelimo has been using the Rome peace talks as a smokescreen to fool those countries that have always helped it into continuing to give it financial support.

Mugabe Urges Renamo 'Flexibility' at Rome Talks

MB2412113491 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has called on the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] rebels to be more flexible in their negotiations with the Mozambican Government. Mr. Mugabe was speaking in the Mozambican port city of Beira yesterday after talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

One of the topics was the peace negotiations in Rome. Mr. Mugabe said Renamo should show more flexibility so that true peace could be achieved.

For his part, Mr. Chissano expressed disappointment that Renamo had rejected the Mozambican Government's proposal for a Christmas cease-fire. He added that when the government had made its proposal it assumed that Renamo would accept since Renamo's leader, Afonso Dhlakama, had already promised in Lisbon that there would be peace in Mozambique before Christmas.

President Chissano said he was not sure why Renamo had rejected the offer of a truce, but added that during the negotiations Renamo had claimed there were no guarantees for its practical application.

A source in the Mozambican delegation to yesterday's talks in Beira said the Rome talks were scheduled to restart on 15 January.

Zimbabwe Reduces Flow of Goods Through Beira

MB2412174791 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] The Zimbabwean authorities have ordered a reduction in the flow of goods to and from the Mozambican port city of Beira, because of a deterioration in the security situation along the Beira Corridor. Reports from Beira say another reason for the Zimbabwean decision is the lack of coordination between the shipping companies and officials responsible for the export of Zimbabwean goods. Mozambican officials say tobacco leaves from Zimbabwe are often left stranded in Beira for more than two weeks before being shipped out. Apparently Zimbabwe now prefers to use South African ports.

Former Minister Denies Peddling Uranium in GDR

MB2412180491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] Former Mozambican Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman has categorically denied reports that he had tried to sell uranium to the then GDR in 1989. Magid Osman, who was vice-president of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Cooperation Commission, told our correspondent in a telephone interview that the report is absolutely false.

Two publications, namely the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG and the U.S. specialized magazine NUCLEAR FUEL, yesterday reported that the planned deal involved the sale of six kg of uranium 235, which is sufficient to manufacture an atomic bomb. The newspapers reported that among the documents confiscated by the Berlin judicial authorities during an investigation into the activities of one of the Commercial Coordination [Koko] partners, was a letter from Magid Osman proposing the sale of uranium. Koko used to supply (?foreign exchange) to the GDR. The sources

added that in another document, the GDR Government stated that it was not interested in the deal.

An FRG Government spokesman said yesterday that he was unaware of the case, and a Berlin court official noted that no legal case has been opened in connection with the proposed sale.

Zambian President Addresses State Banquet 21 Dec
MB2412172791 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1110 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Speech by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba at a state banquet in Maputo on 21 December; from the "Outlook Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] We came to Mozambique, we have come to visit you, Mr. President, the Government of Mozambique, and the people of Mozambique, to tell you that we are friends and brothers, and that our relationships will continue to go on. We realized for a long time in Zambia that change—the change of course, change of policy, the change of approach to life, the change of government—had become inevitable if that country had to look up with a future. People realized, we did realize, Mr. President, that if in a country people didn't have choices to make, and if people didn't have the alternatives to choose from, those people could not claim to truly and genuinely be the masters of their destiny. We had to introduce political pluralism in order to accord our people a chance to make choices and to have the alternatives to choose from so that they can take full charge of their destiny.

Although there is no scientific link between political pluralism and the market economy, there seems to be both a traditional and historical link that the country which is practicing plural politics normally finds itself running a market economy, offering people an opportunity both in politics as well as in economic management. It was impossible, Mr. President, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, in our case to change and improve the economy without interfering with the political set up because 80 percent of industry was nationalized, and that 80 percent didn't make a profit. The economy collapsed.

We went to the IMF from a very, very weak position. When the conditionality of the IMF was pronounced it was as if it was disturbing the political stability or peace which may have been in the country. The world also seemed that it was saying that there is no evidence whatsoever that a government can run the whole economy and a government that tried to run the whole economy seemed to be sitting on the shoulders of its citizens. Citizens were never free because that government decided for them, and also did for them, and it robbed them of the right to exercise their freedom to work or manage their own affairs.

After having introduced political pluralism, therefore, Mr. President—this delegation is a product of that process—we are pleased, Mr. President, that there is an amount of freedom that one can write home about. The economy has been opened to private hands to invest. The government has a right, Mr. President, that should the private hands, should the private businessmen and women, should the investors begin to undertake or to manage or to preach capitalism with religious zeal the government has the right to make social interventions. But primarily the duty of the government is to provide an environment to facilitate so that those entrepreneurs will carry on their work successfully and the government will get money from them to run business.

We are glad, Mr. President, it seems not only the whole region, but the world at large seems to be moving toward the same way to introduce market economies, but with government participation in certain spheres.

We are glad to be here, Mr. President. Your ideals indeed are our ideals. We are going the same way. We hope and pray that success will be the story we shall tell at the end of this long journey. These may not be very easy decisions to make, but they are very important to help our countries and our people to live when the economies are strong. The help that we shall render to those people who need help will depend on the success and viability of the economies we shall run.

We shall strengthen our links bilaterally. We shall ensure that the projects, which must link us up and strengthen our economies, strengthen us culturally and socially, must be put in place so that our two peoples will benefit from them.

Multilaterally, at the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] level, at the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] level we are partners, and we shall ensure that we continue managing the affairs of our two institutions for the benefit of our many nations in the area.

Mr. President, we commend as Frontline States the efforts that President de Klerk in South Africa is making. We commend Nelson Mandela and the ANC [African National Congress] and all the other parties that are taking part in the all-party negotiations which will lead to peace and the end of apartheid in South Africa.

We commend you, Mr. President, for the peace efforts that you have been making for a long time now in this country, for the cease-fire which you have been calling upon, and we would without interfering in the internal affairs, appeal to the people of Zambia [as heard] in the best interests of our region, our subregion, to take the efforts of peace and the hand of peace seriously, because to rule people we will need peace in the region and peace in Mozambique.

Finally, Mr. President, I want, on behalf of the party, MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy], the Government of Zambia, and the people of Zambia to salute

most warmly the people of Mozambique for their resilience, for their long suffering. Having been in this war-torn country for so long, having lost so many lives, so many properties, and yet they stood around still striving for peace. We pray that the Almighty God will bless this country and bring peace to this nation so that our children here and their children in future will grow and aspire to a Mozambique with all its wealth and the resources to be enjoyed.

*** Renamo Denies Existence of 'Ngungwe' Base**

92AF0101B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 91
p 3

[Article by Mozambique Information Agency correspondent Maria de Lourdes Torcato]

[Text] A military leader from Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], identified as the commander of the area south of the Save River in Mozambique, denied the existence of a base in the southern part of the country designated "Ngunge" and associated with his movement.

Our source, who got his information from Father Jean Le Secour, parish priest in Libombo in the area of Komatipoort in South Africa, stated that he is not even aware of that name.

Le Secour is head of the "Bureau of Refugees" of the Catholic Episcopal Conference. He had sent a letter to Afonso Dlakham, a Renamo leader, advising that in accordance with testimonies from a number of women who had fled from the Renamo base in "Ngungwe," Le Secour was aware of the presence of a sizable civilian group under control of that base and would like to see the civilians in question removed from that area and given religious assistance.

The answer came from the commander of the Save River area advising that he was unaware of any such a base.

That answer contradicts the testimony of about 30 women and youths who, in depositions made to Johannes Viljoen, a Catholic Church volunteer, made unanimous reference to such a base while en route to the Ressano Garcia transit camp in June.

The answer also contradicts statements made to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] by two women, one captured by Renamo nine years ago, both of whom had fled from "Ngungwe" in August but were not tied in with the previous group.

As in the case of the women of the previous group who, at the time of this interview, had made their way to the Boane camp, these women spoke of the frequent presence of white men, dressed as civilians and accompanied by two or three black soldiers, speaking "changane" and offering to exchange firewood brought by the "Ngungwe" inhabitants for consumer products.

The aforementioned women also asserted that soldiers from the Renamo base are purchasing products transported in the same truck and paid for in cash.

Inasmuch as the women assert that the abovementioned whites, dressed in civilian attire, appear to be South African military officers based in Kruger National Park and that the same generally conduct the women who have fled from the base to the South African police whence they are subsequently repatriated to the Ressano Garcia border post, Father Le Secour sent Johannes Viljoen's report to the South African minister of defense requesting an explanation of this arrangement, an arrangement apparently involving the South African Armed Forces (SADF) and the Renamo base located near the border with South Africa and known as "Ngungwe."

The explanation given by the minister of defense in September indicated that the vehicles and white men seen by the women in Kruger National Park could have been Italians working in Mozambique on the Corumana Dam ("Kulamani," as spelled in South Africa).

The aforementioned Italians, according to the minister, were accustomed to visit the park in accordance with an arrangement made with the South African minister of interior.

Adriano Vescovini and Alfredo Finocchi, directors of the Italian Consortium "Bonifice/Coboco," in charge of the project involving the abovementioned dam, denied the allegations of the South African defense minister, asserting that the remainder of the Corumana project had been completed almost a year ago.

*** Army Forcibly Drafting Recalcitrant Youth**

92AF0108B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
23 Oct 91 p 8

[Text] Compulsory recruitment of recalcitrant youths (young men who try to dodge military service after being called up) is going on throughout the country. According to military authorities, this coercive action arises in answer to the communique from the Ministry of National Defense which was made public last September, which appealed to young men born between 1961 and 1971, who, after being called up, did not present themselves within the allotted time period to the recruiting centers, to do so by the 30th of the same month.

This recruitment, ordered by the Ministry of National Defense, involves administrative, judicial, military, and police authorities from throughout the country with the purpose of carrying out Law 4/78 concerning obligatory military service.

The decision on compulsory recruitment comes as a consequence of the progressive reduction in the number of young men who have been showing up at recruiting

centers over the last few years, according to information provided to our newspaper by military officials connected with this process.

For example, the Recruitment and Mobilization Center in the city of Maputo called on 2,300 youths to present themselves in the period between March and May of this year, but of this number, only 14 young men showed up. Then in the period stipulated by the communique from the Ministry of National Defense, which ran from the 16th to the 30th of last September, just one young man showed up at that center.

Law 4/78 of 23 March 1978 concerning compulsory military service says in its Article 29 that nonfulfillment of the obligation of census-taking or the failure to show up at health inspections or draft boards in the regularly established time periods are punishable, in peacetime, by a prison sentence of up to two years. This infraction, in wartime, is punishable in terms that shall be established by special legislation.

With regard to this, the military officials contacted by NOTICIAS said that the Ministry of National Defense decided to grant "amnesty" to the recalcitrant youths, with voluntary presentation of the young men at the recruiting centers being sufficient to receive such amnesty. However, the source explained that when they are drafted, the recalcitrant youths are sentenced for the crime committed, but then are immediately granted amnesty. However, according to what the military authorities said, they make note on the individual files of the draftees that the young men in question have been recalcitrant.

In the capital, young men do not walk around beginning with the first hours of night, fearing that they will run into the compulsory recruiting brigades that are active in the various neighborhoods.

Our newspaper has learned from the military authorities that this action had been planned to be carried out from house to house of the recalcitrant young men. However, the situation in the field dictated the change in strategy, and so recruiting is now being carried out in plain public view, harassing not only the young men targeted, but also other citizens who are not the targets of the dragnet. There is information to the effect that these brigades have gone so far as to recruit military men on active duty who were picked up without complete documentation.

After being caught in the street, the young men are taken to a barracks where they are processed, according to our military source. During this process, young men whose names appear on the list of recalcitrant draftees are identified. The source also said that young men whose names do not appear on the above-mentioned lists are returned to their homes. Our reporters, however, have not yet been able to confirm this fact.

* Nacala To Receive Hong Kong, Macao Chinese

92AF0127A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 9 Nov 91
p C10

[Text] The Mozambican region of Nacala is going to be occupied by 50,000 Chinese. They are people from Macao and Hong Kong who have purchased the right of settlement from the Maputo Government. That project is one of the possible solutions to the problems faced by people of Chinese origin who want to leave those parts of Asia before the People's Republic of China takes administrative control in 1992 (Hong Kong) and 1997 (Macao).

The initiative came from a group of capitalists who are seeking other locales where they can continue to do business without the obstacles the Chinese authorities are expected to put in their way. The new residents will have special status. A free zone will be marked out in the Nacala region, and there they will be able to invest freely in agriculture, fishing, trade, and industry. The preliminary steps for ensuring that the immigration takes place in an organized manner (a survey of the existing industrial infrastructure and its rehabilitation, an assessment of the situation in agriculture, housing conditions, a school network, and so on) are already underway and have been entrusted to various specialized firms.

This project has been surrounded by the greatest secrecy. But as it progresses and more and more of the necessary contacts are made, secrecy is becoming harder and harder to maintain. The city of Nacala is an international port for cargo and fishing and is well equipped for loading and unloading operations. It was once quite prosperous, especially in the last years of the Portuguese presence in Mozambique. It is strategically located and is served by a railroad linking it to Malawi (the border is 600 km away) and extending another 200 km through Nampula, Cuamba, and Lichinga.

Mozambique once had a sizable colony of Chinese immigrants, who engaged in various commercial activities. When Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] banned operation of the Chinese School—where the children of those immigrants learned to read and write—soon after taking power, there came to exist in the disciplined and cohesive Chinese colony a kind of "word of command" telling them to leave the territory. The exodus of hundreds of thousands of Chinese became unstoppable, and the number remaining can almost be counted on one's fingers.

Namibia

Prime Minister Reviews Year in Christmas Message

MB2412162091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] Windhoek Dec 24 SAPA—While Namibia had made great strides during 1991, Prime Minister Hage

Geingob urged Namibians to join the government in its commitment to hard work during the year ahead. "We must die a little to build our nation—to reach higher goals, all of us must be willing to sacrifice a little in the form of hard work, believing in what we do," Mr Geingob said in his Christmas and New Year message to the nation.

He said significant progress had been made in 1991 towards realising the ideals of freedom of speech and expression, equity and justice. "We consolidated the infrastructure and created instruments through which these ideals could be protected and enhanced," the prime minister said. "Multiparty democratic system, too, found new strength during 1991."

The year had been a difficult one for the Namibian economy for various reasons from the global recession to a reduction in taxes from the depressed mining sector. This limited the government's capacity to provide better health and education facilities and increase employment opportunities. "Employment creation and combating crime have been two areas of considerable concern," he said.

"On the positive side, we succeeded in reversing the negative trends and achieved a positive 2.7 per cent gross domestic product growth rate." Interest has been shown in investment in Namibia particularly in the field of oil prospecting. "But above all, there was peace throughout the country..."

"In [word indistinct] resolve to commit ourselves to furthering the gains made during 1991 and more," Mr Geingob said calling for all to work hard and increase the GDP growth rate to 3 per cent.

A number of projects started in 1991, such as the building of new schools, the electrification of northern Namibia and the extension of water distribution, would be completed next year. Health services would be expanded to make "health for all by the year 2000" a reality, Mr Geingob said.

"The law and order situation will be addressed with redoubled effort—we all must work hard to ensure that everyone's right to personal security is not compromised."

"Fellow Namibians, we are now independent where frank discussion and constructive criticism is not only welcome but desirable," Mr Geingob said. "If this spirit prevails, I know we will forge ahead together as citizens of this beautiful country."

Zambia

Government Reestablishes Ties With Israel

MB2412190491 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Text] Zambia today formally reestablished diplomatic ties with Israel when the two countries signed a joint communique at the Foreign Affairs Ministry offices in Lusaka. The joint communique was signed by Zambia's foreign affairs minister, Vernon Mwaanga, and Israeli Ambassador to Kenya Dr. Arye 'Oded.

Mr. Mwaanga, speaking at the ceremony, said reasons for cutting diplomatic ties with Israel were no longer valid in view of changes taking place in the world.

Dr. 'Oded, on the other hand, hoped the reestablishment of diplomatic ties with Zambia would strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Sworn In as Head of State, Comments

AB2512194591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Blaise Compaore was officially sworn in this morning by the Supreme Court. Diplomatic corps, government members, and representatives of religious and traditional communities attended the symbolic ceremony. It should be noted that representatives from other political parties and a crowd of well-wishers also attended. [passage omitted] The vice president of the Supreme Court and the public prosecutor spoke; both emphasized the heavy task awaiting the new head of state. They said that he was a statesman and that he will need to be responsible, tolerant, and wise if his seven-year term is to be one of democracy, peace, progress, and justice. He should be the president of all Burkinabes. They stressed the need for the Burkinabe head of state to be surrounded by righteous, competent, and unselfish men. [passage omitted]

Blaise Compaore was asked how he felt after the ceremony.

[Begin Compaore recording] I feel very proud because I think that the ceremony was a positive step in our country's democratization process. I am happy for the Burkinabe people and happy to see that despite all the difficulties, we made a step forward in the democratic process. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Liberia

NPFL Said Importing Arms Through Abidjan

AB2612100891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 26 Dec 91

[Text] The Interim Government of Liberia says it is taking extremely serious government action amid reports of the importation of arms and ammunition by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. A LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY correspondent quoting diplomatic sources in Cote d'Ivoire speaks of continued importation of arms and ammunition by the NPFL. The report said a special flight of Air Burkinabe landed a huge consignment of arms and ammunition for the NPFL last week. He named (?vehicles) as [words indistinct] from Burkina Faso as bringing in the weapons to the ports of Buchanan and Harper. The vehicle, as he put it, had arrived at the port of Abidjan on December 22.

Recently, a BBC correspondent disclosed that mercenaries were being recruited by the NPFL and the Ivory Coast. The report also said that NPFL has imported large consignments of arms from Burkina Faso and transported them by land through Cote d'Ivoire to the NPFL territory. The Front has denied such reports.

Mali

Toure, Libya's al-Bishari Discuss Peace Process

AB2612083091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Telvision du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] In connection with the problem of the north, the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, received late this morning Mr. Ibrahim Muhammed al-Bishari, the Libyan secretary for external liaison and international cooperation, bearer of a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The discussions concerned mainly cooperation on the northern situation. The two officials also discussed other issues, notably the need for a meeting of subregional leaders. Here is the Libyan minister speaking to reporter Abderhamane Sako after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [al-Bishari] I came as an envoy of the guide of the revolution, Colonel al-Qadhafi. I delivered a message of support to the Malian president and people for this ongoing peace process. Libya absolutely supports this pursuit. We want to see Mali at peace and our subregion in peace. We think that every problem must find a peaceful, political solution that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial unity of Mali. Once peace reigns in this country that is dear to our hearts, it should affect the rest of our subregion. The second point of the message is to investigate the possibilities of convening a meeting of Saharan foreign ministers to give political support to this peace process.

[Sako] When will that meeting take place?

[Al-Bishari] We intend to hold it in January.

[Sako] And what exactly will it deal with?

[Al-Bishari] First of all, we will tackle cooperation issues among our six countries. On the second point, we are going to freely and directly express our political support for this historic, ongoing peace process.

[Sako] Mr. Minister, will you tell us what Libya proposes regarding the search for a solution to the problem of the North?

[Al-Bishari] We have made many efforts that were not publicized, we offered our good offices, we contacted all the parties concerned, and we have the confidence of the Government of Mali and its people. These efforts led to the Mopti meeting, not those of only Libya, but other countries like Algeria and maybe Mauritania. All of Mali's neighbors made efforts, and among these countries were the Maghreb countries. [end recording]

Niger

Organization Investigates 'Annihilation' Reports

AB2612131491 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 26 Dec 91

[Text] Following reports of military operations in the Arlit region, which led to the annihilation of a certain number of people by the Army, a mission of the (?National Association of Human Rights), (?ANDH), led by its chairman, Mr. Khalid Sy Cherif, went to the spot to look into the reports. After this mission, which lasted from 20 to 25 December and took them to Arlit, (Ziliane), and (Ouraden), towards (Johannes) about 200 km from Arlit, members of the (?ANDH) delegation were able to view the Toyota vehicle wreckages and the bodies of some victims. They visited the families of the victims, met soldiers operating on the field, and held discussions with local authorities.

They observed that the circumstances in which the events took place remain to be clarified. The (?ANDH) pledges to further investigate this affair and will inform the public of the outcome of its investigations as soon as possible.

Nigeria

Federal Government Recognizes Republic of Russia

AB2512215091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 25 Dec 91

[Text] The Federal Government has recognized the Republic of Russia. In a statement from the Presidency this evening, it explained that the recognition was in consonance with government policy to relate foreign policy to contemporary developments in world affairs.

The statement signed by Mr. Nduka Irabor, chief press secretary to the vice president, said the government has watched with keen interest events in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the past few weeks. The Federal Government paid tribute to the former president of the USSR, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, for leading the former Union to the path of reform and democracy and for helping to shape world events.

Sierra Leone

Momoh Urges Responsible Multiparty Politics

AB2312132091 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 22 Dec 91

[Text] President J.S. Momoh has urged Sierra Leoneans to practice multiparty politics with decency and a sense of responsibility. President Momoh, who was addressing a mammoth crowd that had converged at the (Hadja Fanten) Memorial Hall, to welcome him in Makeni on Friday [20 December] maintained that if practiced properly, a multiparty system of government could be the

best. He observed that a multiparty system of government provides the arena for accountability, sense of responsibility, and healthy competition.

But President Momoh regretted that there were already signs of intent to promote sectionalism, tribalism, and religious conflicts in the name of multiparty politics which, he said, will not augur well for our national unity and development. He warned against practices [words indistinct] like we did in the '60's if only to avoid disaster for the country.

Dr. Momoh reiterated that no party should be based on tribal, sectional, or religious beliefs, emphasizing that even if a candidate is a nonbeliever, as long as he is a popular choice of the people, he can be elected. President Momoh dwelt at length on the imposed rebel war which, he said, has cost a lot of money, lives, and property. He implored all political parties to unite and fight the war, noting that without peace and tranquility, our newly won political dispensation cannot be exercised.

President Momoh described as stupid the rumor that the war should have been finished but for his refusal to sign the paper for the soldiers to bombard rebel held areas. He said carrying the war as far as battles were concerned was the responsibility of a field commander. He, as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, was merely informed mostly after the particular operation. President Momoh called on all Sierra Leoneans to remember their displaced countrymen and refugees that have been affected by the war and endeavor to help them either by way of prayers or donations in this yuletide season.

Still on national political issues, President Momoh disclosed plans to conduct another registration exercise for the forthcoming general elections, explaining that the last exercise was not conducted properly. He called on all Sierra Leoneans to be civic-minded and register to enable them exercise their civic rights.

President Momoh took the opportunity to explain the economic situation in the country, emphasizing that what obtains now is the accumulated effects of mistakes made over many years [sentence as heard]. He further explained how he had tried to in vain to find a lasting solution, adding that his efforts had been largely thwarted by people who were supposed to be working with him for the same cause. He assured all that his government was still making efforts to reach agreement with the IMF, revealing that Finance Minister James Funna and Bank Governor E.R. Fode were in Washington where, it was hoped, they would sign an accord with the fund before returning home.

In the welcome address earlier, the member of parliament for Makeni town, Mr. Lamin Sidiki, commended government for the steps taken so far to prosecute the rebel war and to salvage the economy. He pledged their continued political support for President Momoh's government and the APC [All-People's Congress] Party. Mr. Lamin Sidiki told the mammoth crowd that thought he was the incumbent parliamentarian, he would not be

standing for the next general elections but declare his support for the choice of the APC Party.

Togo

Kpodzro, Koffigoh Comment on Meeting With FAT

AB2412205091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 24 Dec 91

[Excerpts] This morning, the head of state, General Eyadema; the prime minister, Joseph Koffigoh; Monsignor Kpodzro; and senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] held a meeting at Lome II. Following this meeting, the chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] made the following statement to our reporter (Teh Dewe):

[Begin Kpodzro recording] This morning, we had a lengthy working session, a meeting to exchange views. The three of us met. This meeting was followed by a meeting with senior officers of the FAT. It was really a fruitful exchange of views. The discussions started with the issue of a sovereign national conference, which we witnessed in July and August.

The FAT officers pointed out some negative aspects of the manner in which we led the deliberations of that sovereign national conference. As that conference was attended by a large number of delegates, heading it was not an easy task. Upon the recommendations of several friends, I tried to have a lot of patience but patience alone was not enough. There were areas in which we could have undoubtedly done better and it was these areas that the officers emphasized. No human endeavor can be perfect. Therefore, I acknowledge that in directing the deliberations there were both positive and negative aspects, which were pointed out to me today. [passage omitted]

As for the statement that I made, it was a spontaneous one, an answer to a question from a reporter. I know that efforts are being made at all levels, involving our head of state, the prime minister, friends, and sister countries so that Togo's crisis can end quickly and the organs that we designed and created at the national conference can play their role in calm and with the understanding that we Togolese would like to see joy, peace, and unity some day. [end recording]

Taking the floor next, the prime minister, Counselor Koffigoh, urged Togolese to celebrate quietly while waiting for the announcement of his cabinet list.

[Begin Koffigoh recording] Yesterday I ended the consultations. But you know that we want better consultations with all parties, and we thought that to ensure the success of our joint effort it would be better to allow Togolese to celebrate Christmas quietly. After Christmas we will announce the composition of the government. [end recording]

Parliamentary Group Briefed on Political Crisis

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[Excerpt] A delegation of the World Action of Parliamentarians [AMP] met with High Council of the Republic [HCR] members yesterday afternoon. At the meeting, which was held at the 2 Fevrier hotel, the delegation was briefed on the political crisis and particularly its causes. Akinabou Naka reports:

[Naka] Mr. Dablaka, an HCR member, said, among other things, that the Togolese puzzle should be placed in an historic context marked by grave events, including coups de force. If peace is to be restored, the head of state will have to have order in the Army. Also, we all have to speak truthfully.

After this statement, Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro said that the HCR should expedite the advent of the democratic process in a calm and peaceful atmosphere. Democracy is not manna from heaven. It is a learning process, and the transition period is one of apprenticeship during which all misunderstandings can be resolved among the three democratic institutions—the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. Finally, the HCR chairman called on everyone to think seriously about reconciliation, unity, and peace.

As for the members of the AMP delegation, they submitted a document to the HCR chief entitled: A Call by Parliamentarians for the Restoration of the Democratic Process in Togo. In the document, the signatories express their unlimited solidarity with the Togolese people in their struggle for democracy and demand the following:

1. The legitimate prime minister must be absolutely free in his actions and should rule without any constraints from the Armed Forces;
2. The elected transition parliament must be able to meet and deliberate freely without any constraints and should be free to approve or reject, as the case may be, any deed coming under its prerogatives.

In a second step, the delegation members stressed the need for the executive and legislature to keep in touch and went on to state in a legal analysis that a distinction ought to be made between being chosen and being elected directly by the people.

Indeed, the HCR—the supreme organ of the transition period—was not elected directly by the people but was appointed by the national conference which, in turn, was not elected directly by the people. Appointed and not elected directly, this organ is supposed to be responsible for leading Togo to total democracy by examining non-violent and moderate procedures. If the other side is not moderate, it is up to you to be a bit more so, said the head of the delegation, Mrs. (Ema Bonino). [passage omitted]

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